The Huntingdon Journal.

VOL. 46. HUNTINGDON, PA., MARCH 8, 1871. NO. 10.

he Huntingdon Journal.

R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

ce on the Corner of Bath and Washington streets.

HE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every dnesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, ler the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at 00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2,50 if not paid in six months from date of subscription, and if not paid within the year.
o paper discontinued, unless at the option of publishers, until all arrearages are paid.
ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at TEN NTS per line for each of the first four insertions, FIVE CENTS per line for each subsequent inser- less than three months.
Regular monthly and yearly advertisements will inserted at the following rates:

	3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y		3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y
ch	2 50	4 00	5 00	6 00	¼ col	9 00	18 00	$ 27	$ 36
	4 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	½ "	24 00	36 00	50	65
	6 00	10 00	14 00	18 00	¾ "	34 00	50 00	65	80
	8 00	14 00	20 00	24 00					
	9 50	18 00	25 00	30 00	1 col	36 00	60 00	80	100

pecial notices will be inserted at TWELVE AND ALF CENTS per line, and local and editorial no- s at FIFTEEN CENTS per line.
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egal and other notices will be charged to the ty having them inserted.
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Travellers' Guide.

ENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

WESTWARD				EASTWARD.			
PACIFIC EXPRESS	PASSENGER	PITTSBURGH EXPRESS WAY	STATIONS.	PHILA EXPRESS	MAIL	HARRISBURG ACCOM.
A. M.	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
6	11 57	.....	N. Hamilton.....	.....	5 13	9 23
6	12 05	7 43	Mt. Union.....	.....	5 05	9 15
1	12 14	.....	Mapleton	.....	4 57	9 07
20	12 23	7 56	Mill Creek.....	.....	4 48	9 00
25	20	12 37	8 08	Hewrtzmon.....	.....	4 33	8 45
34	12 58	.....	Petersburg	11 12	4 15	8 30
45	1 05	.....	Barree	.....	4 06	8 23
50	1 15	.....	Spruce Creek.....	.....	4 00	8 17
58	1 28	.....	Birmingham.....	10 46	3 46	8 06
02	1 37	8 55	Tyrone.....	.....	3 39	8 00
17	1 48	.....	Tipton	10 30	3 29	7 51
40	1 55	.....	Fostoria.....	.....	3 23	7 45
45	2 00	.....	Bell's Mills.....	.....	3 18	7 41
55	6 30	2 20	9 30	Altoona.....	10 00	3 00	7 25
W	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.	A. M.

The Fast Line Eastward, leaves Altoona at 12 48 A. M., d arrives at Huntingdon at 1 57 A. M.
The Cincinnati Express Eastward, leaves Altoona at 55 P. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 7 05 P. M.
Pacific Express Eastward, leaves Altoona at 7 15 A. M., d passes Huntingdon at
Cincinnati Express Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 35 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 4 50 A. M.
The Fast Line Westward, passes Huntingdon at 7 35 M., and arrives at Altoona at 8 45 P. M.

UNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement.

On and after Wednesday, Nov. 22d, 1870, Passenger ains will arrive and depart as follows:

P TRAINS.				DOWN TRAINS.	
ACCOM.	MAIL	STATIONS.		ACCOM.	MAIL
P. M.	A. M.			A. M.	P. M.
5 20	LE 9 00	Huntingdon.....	AR	8 40	AR 4 10
5 28	9 08	Long Siding.....		8 29	4 02
5 42	9 21	McConnellstown.....		8 13	3 46
5 49	9 30	Pleasant Grove.....		8 05	3 33
6 03	9 45	Marklesburg		7 50	3 23
6 18	10 00	Coffee Run.....		7 35	3 08
6 25	10 08	Rough and Ready.....		7 27	3 00
6 40	10 23	Cove		7 12	2 46
6 48	10 27	Fishers Summit.....		7 06	2 41
7 05	10 43	Saxton		6 50	2 25
1 10	10 50				2 06
	11 08	Riddlesburg			1 58
	11 16	Hopewell.....			1 38
	11 30	Pipers Run.....			1 18
	11 56	Tatesville.....			1 10
	12 08	Bloody Run			1 05
	AR 12 12	Mount Dallas.....			LE 1 00
SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.					
7 10	LE 10 55	Saxton.....	AR	6 40	AR 2 00
7 25	11 10	Coalmont.....		6 25	2 05
7 30	11 15	Crawford.....		6 20	2 00
7 40	AR 11 25	Dudley.....	LE	6 10	LE 1 00
		Broad Top City.....			

JOHN M'KILLIPS, SUPT.
Nov. 22, 1870.

Professional Cards.

MILES ZENTMYER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend promptly o all legal business. Office in Cunningham's new uilding. [jan.4,'71.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention iven to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of Estates, &c.; and all other Legal Business rosecuted with fidelity and dispatch.
☞ Office in room lately occupied by R. Milton peer, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

T. W. MYTON, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office with J. Sewell Stewart, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

J. HALL MUSSER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, second floor of Leister's new building, Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

A. P. W. JOHNSTON, Surveyor and Scrivener, Huntingdon, Pa. All kinds of writing, drafting, &c., done at short notice.
Office on Smith street, over Woods & Williamson's Law Office. [may12,'69.

P. M. & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to all kinds of legal business entrusted to their care.
Office on the south side of Hill street, fourth door west of Smith. [jan.4,'71.

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, three doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. A. POLLOCK, Surveyor and Real Estate Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to Surveying in all its branches. Will also buy, sell, or rent Farms, Houses, and Real Estate of every kind, in any part of the United States. Send for a circular. [jan.4'71.

DR. J. A. DEAVER, having located at Franklinville, offers his professional services to the community. [jan.4,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY.
SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

DR. D. P. MILLER, Office on Hill street, in the room formerly occupied by Dr. John M'Culloch, Huntingdon, Pa., would respectfully offer his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. [jan.4,'71.

J. R. PATTON, Druggist and Apothecary, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. Prescriptions accurately compounded. Pure Liquors for Medicinal purposes. [nov.23,'70.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community.
Office on Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

R. ALLISON MILLER, Dentist, has removed to the Brick Row, opposite the court House. [jan.4,'71.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor. January 4, 1871.

FOR ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK, Go to THE JOURNAL BUILDING, corner of Washington and Bath streets. Our presses and type are all new, and work is executed in the best style.

TO ADVERTISERS:

—:o:—

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PROGRAMMES,

CONCERT TICKETS,

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SEGAR LABELS,

RECEIPTS,

LEGAL BLANKS,

PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS.

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.,

—:o:—

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing superior to any other establishment in the county. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed,

J. R. DURBORROW & CO.

United States Laws.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE THIRD SESSION OF THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS

[RESOLUTION OF GENERAL NATURE—No. 8.]

JOINT RESOLUTION for the protection and preservation of the food fishes of the coast of the United States.

Whereas it is asserted that the most valuable food fishes of the coast and the lakes of the United States are rapidly diminishing in number, to the public injury, and so as materially to affect the interests of trade and commerce: Therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he hereby is authorized and required to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from among the civil officers or employees of the government, one person of proved scientific and practical acquintance with the fishes of the coast, to be commissioner of fish and fisheries, to serve without additional salary.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That it shall be the duty of said commissioner to prosecute investigations and inquiries on the subject, with the view of ascertaining whether any and what diminution in the number of the food fishes of the coast and the lakes of the United States has taken place; and, if so, to what causes the same are due; and also whether any and what protective, prohibitory, or precautionary measures should be adopted in the premises; and to report upon the same to Congress.

SEC. 3. *And be it further resolved*, That the heads of the Executive departments be, and they are hereby, directed to cause to be rendered all necessary and practicable aid to the said commissioner in the prosecution of the investigations and inquiries aforesaid.

SEC. 4. *And be it further resolved*, That it shall be lawful for said commissioner to take, or cause to be taken, at all times, in the waters of the sea-coast of the United States, where the tide ebbs and flows, and also in the waters of the lakes, such fish or specimens thereof as may in his judgment, from time to time, be needful or proper for the conduct of his duties as aforesaid, any law, custom, or usage of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved, February 9, 1871.

[RESOLUTION OF GENERAL NATURE—No. 9.]

JOINT RESOLUTION authorizing the sale of a portion of the Fort Leavenworth military reservation to the Kansas Agricultural and Mechanical Association, of Leavenworth county, in the State of Kansas, for fair grounds.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Kansas Agricultural and Mechanical Association, a corporate body organized under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Kansas, is hereby authorized to purchase from the United States, for the sole purpose and use of such association as a fair ground, and for experimental agriculture and horticulture, that portion of the Fort Leavenworth military reservation bounded and described as follows, viz: Commencing at the southeast corner of the premises herein described, at a point one hundred feet north and in continuation of the west line of Sixteenth street, as laid down and recorded in the map of the city of Leavenworth, and one hundred feet north of the south line of said reservation; thence running westerly and parallel to said south boundary two thousand five hundred and eighty feet to the east line of Nineteenth street; thence northerly and in continuation of the east side of said Nineteenth street two thousand one hundred and seventy-five feet; thence easterly and parallel to the south line of said reservation two thousand five hundred and eighty feet; thence southerly and parallel to the west line of the premises herein described two thousand one hundred and seventy-five feet, to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and twenty-eight and eighty-two one-hundredths acres of land, more or less; reserving to the government or assigns the right to the coal, or royalty for coal, underlying the same.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That the Secretary of War is hereby directed to appoint a commission of competent army officers, of such number as he may deem best, which said commission shall, without unnecessary delay, examine and report the true value of the land hereinbefore described to the Secretary of War. On receipt of this report, the Secretary of War will forward certified copies of the same to the Secretary of the Interior and to the Kansas Agricultural Association.

SEC. 3. *And be it further resolved*, That whenever the association thus notified shall place to the credit of the United States, in lawful money, the amount of said appraisal, and notifiy the Secretary of the Interior of such deposit, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to cause to be issued to the said Kansas Agricultural and Mechanical Association a patent for the said land above described: *Provided*, That the association shall make the said deposit within one year from the date of the notice of appraisal from the Secretary of War.

Approved, February 9, 1871.

[RESOLUTION OF GENERAL NATURE—No. 10.

JOINT RESOLUTION to exempt certain boats from the payment of marine hospital dues, and for other purposes.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of an act entitled "An act to reorganize the marine hospital service, and to provide for the relief of sick and disabled seamen," approved June twenty-nine, eighteen hundred and seventy, and also the provisions of the first section of a certain other act entitled "An act to regulate the foreign and coasting trade on the northern, northeastern, and northwestern frontiers of the United States, and for other purposes," approved July one, eighteen hundred and seventy, shall not apply to nor be construed to include canal-boats employed in navigating the canals within the United States, notwithstanding such canal-boats may be enrolled or licensed for the coasting trade; and no person employed in or connected with the navigation, management, or use of canal boats in the coasting trade shall by reason thereof be entitled to any benefit or relief from the marine hospital fund.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That the seventh section of the last above mentioned act be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to extend to all vessels navigating the waters of said frontiers otherwise than by the sea, the fees for the entrance and clearance of which shall be as follows; For the entry of a vessel direct from a foreign port, fifty cents; *Provided*, That ferry-boats running on routes, duly bounded, and used exclusively for carrying sealed cars, under the provision of sections five and six, of the act of July twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, and ferry-boats carrying passengers and their personal baggage only, shall not be required to enter or clear, or to pay entrance or clearance fees; but such baggage shall, however, be subject to the provisions of section forty-six of the act of of March two, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, and acts supplementary thereto: *And provided further*, That enrolled or licensed vessels departing from or arriving at a port in one collection district to or from a port in another collection district, and also touching at intermediate foreign ports, shall not thereby become liable to the payment of entry and clearance fees, or tonnage tax, as if from or to foreign ports; but such vessels shall, notwithstanding, be required to enter and clear.

Approved, February 10, 1871.

[RESOLUTION OF GENERAL NATURE—No. 11.]

A RESOLUTION authorizing the use of a naval vessel to transport breadstuffs to Europe.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and is hereby, authorized to cause to be stationed at the port of New York, and the ports of Boston and Philadelphia, if the same can be done without injury to the public service, one or more of our naval vessels, to be there held in readiness to receive on board for transportation such supplies as may be furnished by the people of the United States for the destitute and suffering people of France and Germany.

Approved, February 10, 1871.

[RESOLUTION OF GENERAL NATURE—No. 12.]

JOINT RESOLUTION in favor of Joshua Bishop, late lieutenant commander United States navy.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to reappoint Joshua Bishop, as a lieutenant commander in the United States navy.

Approved, February 14, 1871.

[RESOLUTION OF GENERAL NATURE—No. 13.]

A RESOLUTION for the relief of Lieutenant Commander John N. Quackenbush.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be authorized to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to appoint, Lieutenant Commander John N. Quackenbush to the active list of the navy, with the rank to which he may be entitled thereon.

Approved, February 16, 1871.

[RESOLUTION OF GENERAL NATURE—No. 14.]

A RESOLUTION to authorize the President to permit William L. Hanscom, late a naval constructor of the navy of the United States, to withdraw his resignation of that office.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President, if he shall deem it expedient, be, and hereby is, authorized to permit William L. Hanscom, late naval constructor of the navy of the United States, to withdraw his resignation of that office, which was accepted by the Department of the Navy, January fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and to reinstate the said Hanscom in the office of naval constructor: *Provided, however*, That no pay, emoluments, or compensation in any form, shall be allowed or paid under authority of this resolution, except such as may become due under the laws for services which may be rendered from and after the time when the said Hanscom shall have been reinstated by order of the President.

Approved, February 16, 1871.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 15.]

AN ACT to amend section twenty-two of an act entitled "An act further to prevent smuggling, and for other purposes," approved July eighteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section twenty-two of an act entitled "An act further to prevent smuggling, and for other puposes," approved July eighteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, be and the same is hereby amended, so that the same shall be as follows:

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That if any vessel enrolled or licensed to engage in the foreign and coasting trade on the northern, northeastern and northwestern frontiers of the United States shall touch at any port or place in the adjacent British provinces, and the master or other person having charge of such vessel shall purchase any goods, wares, or merchandise, for the use of said vessel, said master or other person having charge of said vessel shall report the same, with cost and quantity thereof, to the collector or other officer of the customs at the first port in the United States at which he shall next arrive, designating them "sea stores;" and in the oath to be taken by such master or other person in charge of such vessel, on making said report, he shall declare that the articles so specified or designated "sea stores" are truly intended for the use exclusively of said vessel, and are not intended for sale, transfer, or private use; and if, upon examination and inspection by the collector or other officer of the customs, such articles are not deemed excessive in quantity for the use of said vessel, until an American port may be reached by such vessel, where such sea stores may be obtained, such articles shall be declared free of duty; but if it shall be found that the quantity or quantities of such articles, or any part thereof so reported, are excessive, it shall be lawful for the collector or other officer of the customs to estimate the amount of duty on such exeess, which shall be forthwith paid by said master or person having charge of said vessel, on pain of forfeiting a sum of not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than four times the value of such excess, or said master or other person having charge of such vessel shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of not less than three months nor more than two years, at the discretion of the court. And if any other or greater quantity of dutiable articles shall be found on board such vessel than are specified in such report or entry of said articles, or any part thereof shall be landed without a permit from a collector or other officer of the customs, such articles, together with the vessel, her apparel, tackle, and furniture, shall be seized and forfeited: *Provided always*, That articles purchased for the use of or for sale on board any steamboat, propeller, or other vessel, as saloon stores or supplies, shall be deemed goods, wares and merchandise, and shall be liable (when purchased at a foreign port) to entry and the payment of the duties found to be due thereon at the first port of arrival of such vessel in the United States; and for a failure on the part of the saloon-keeper or the person purchasing or owning such articles to report, make entries, and pay duties, as hereinbefore required, such articles, together with the fixtures and other goods, wares, or merchandise, found in such saloon or on or about such vessel belonging to and owned by such saloon keeper or other person interested in such saloon, shall be seized and forfeited, and such saloon-keeper or other person purchasing and owning as aforesaid shall forfeit and pay the sum of not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, and in addition thereto shall be imprisoned for a term of not less than three months nor more than two years

Approved, February 10, 1871.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 16.]

AN ACT to create an additional land district in the State of California.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the districts of lands subject to sale under existing laws at Marysville and Shasta, in the State of California, as are contained in the following boundaries, shall constitute a new land district, to be called the Susanville district, bounded as follows: Begining at a point where the north boundary of township nineteen north, Mount Diablo meridian, intersects the eastern boundary of the State of California; thence west on the north boundary of township nineteen north, to the corner of townships nineteen and twenty north, range[s] thirteen and fourteen east; thence north to the corner of townships twenty-one and twenty-two north, ranges thirteen and fourteen east; thence west to the corner of townships twenty-one and twenty-two north, ranges eleven and twelve east; thence north to the corner of townships twenty-three and twenty-four north, ranges eleven and twelve east; thence west to the corner of townships twenty-three and twenty-four north, ranges eight and nine east; thence north to the corner of townships twenty-five and twenty-six north, ranges eight and nine east; thence west to the corner of townships twenty-five and twenty-six north, ranges five and six east; thence north between ranges five and six to the northern boundary of the State of California; thence east on said boundary line to the northeast corner of said State; thence south on the eastern boundary of said State, the place of beginning.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the location of the office for said district shall be designated by the President of the United States, and may be changed by him from time to time as the public convenience may seem to require.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a register and a receiver for said land district, who shall respectively be required to reside at the site of the office, be subject to the same laws, and entitled to the same compensation as is, or may hereafter be, prescribed by law in relation to other land offices in said State.

Approved, February 10, 1871.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 17.]

AN ACT to authorize the sale of certain lands reserved for the use of the Menomonee tribe of Indians, in the State of Wisconsin.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to cause to be subdivided, appraised, and sold a portion of the lands, not exceeding six townships, reserved for the use of the Menomonee tribe of Indians, in the county of Shawanaw, and State of Wisconsin, as follows: The said lands shall be appraised by two or more disinterested appraisers, to be selected and appointed by said Secretary, in eighteen acre lots, according to the public survery. Such appraisal shall state the quality of the soil, the quality, quantity, and value of the timber, growing on each lot; and, when returned to the land office of the district in which such lands are situated, shall be subject to public inspection for at least sixty days before the day appointed for the sale of said lands, as hereinafter provided. One copy of said appraisal shall be made and returned to the land office of the district in which such lands are situated within six months from the taking effect of this act, and duplicate thereof to the Secretary of the Interior; and the persons appointed to make such appraisal shall receive such compensation for their services as may be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the lands appraised as aforesaid shall be advertised for sale by notice of not less than three months, to published in at least three newspapers of the said district having general circulation, and shall be offered, at public auction, at the nearest Government land office within Green Bay agency, to the highest bidder, in lots of not exceeding eighty acres; but shall not be sold for less than the appraised value thereof. None of said lands shall be subject to private entry until the same shall have been offered as aforesaid, and then only at the price fixed by such appraisal. All of said lands remaining unsold at the expiration of one year after they shall have been offered as aforesaid shall be again advertised and offered, at public auction, at the nearest Government land office within the Green Bay agency, at not less than the minimum of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and thereafter shall be subject to private entry at the latter price, and shall in all cases be sold for cash only.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the townships thus selected for sale shall be in a compact body, and consist, if practicable, of unoccupied lands: *Provided*, That such portions of the same as may be occupied and improved, it any, by members of the tribe, not exceeding eighty acres to each settler, shall not be sold without the consent of the party in possession, but shall be valued as other subdivisions, the appraisers reporting separately the value of the improvements thereon; which tracts may then, with the consent of the occupants, be sold, and the price of the improvements paid over to the respective occupants.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That from the first proceeds of the sale of lands, as hereinbefore provided, shall be paid the expenses of survey, appraisal, and sale thereof; and the residue of such proceeds shall be paid to or funded for the benefit of said tribe, in such manner as the President, with the assent of the chiefs and headmen of said tribe, may determine.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall be and remain inoperative, as to the first five sections thereof, until full and satisfactory evidence shall have been placed on the files of the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs that the sales herein authorized have the sanction of tribe, evidenced by orders of agreement taken in full council.

J. G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

[NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

Reading for the Million.

Tit-Bits, Taken on the Fly.

Disraeli is coming to America.

Paul Morphy has quit chess and gone to law.

Col. James Fisk, Jr., opened the ball of the Ninth Regiment, by dancing with Mrs. Fisk.

Dr. Mercer Brown died at Middletown, Dauphin county, Sunday morning, aged seventy-five years.

Senator Morrill, of Maine, is not so ill as has been represented, which the country will be glad to know.

A Norwegian woman with twenty children recently arrived in Milwaukee. the children were all her own.

It is known beyond a doubt that President Grant will visit California after Congress adjourns, accompanied probably by Secretary Fish.

Governor English, of Connecticut, heads a petition to the City Council of New Haven to allow the running of the street cars on Sunday.

"Chorpenning" is a newly coined word, meaning swindling the Government without incurring penalty, much used in Washington at present.

The election of M. Theirs as chief executive of France appears to be well received by the French people, and the press, generally, approves the selection.

A number of literary men in London talk of celebrating the anniversary of Shakespeare's birth—April 23—by a dinner in the poet's house at Stratford.

Two short treatises on Pennsylvania German are in course of compilation, a grammar by Professor Notz, and a vocabalary of Mr. E. H. Rauch, of Lancaster.

General J. B. Magruder, well known as a prominent actor in the rebellion, died a few days since, in the city of Houston, Texas. He had reached the age of sixty years.

The Democrats of New Hampshire have failed in efforts to persuade the Labor Reformers to withdraw their candidate for Governor, and vote for the Democratic nominee.

There is a man living in the mountains of North Carolina who, it is said, has reached the age of 143 years. At the time of Braddock's defeat he was twenty years old, and had a wife and three children.

The supposed gold mine on Leading Creek, Randolph county, West Va., which caused so much excitement several months ago, and reported to be worthless, has been pronounced by geologists to be a rich vein of nickel.

Let us give honor to whom honor is due. Governor Randolph, of New Jersey, a Democrat, has signed the joint resolution passed by the Legislature ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment to the National Constitution.

The Missouri State Senate has passed a concurrent resolution, previously adopted by the House, asking Congress to pass a full and complete amnesty act. The House has passed a bill taxing all the railroads in the Sate.

The Greensburg *Republican and Democrat* pronounces the story that the late Jno. Covode left an estate worth over a million, a fabulous one, and furnishes some facts and figures going to show that the estate will not amount to $300,000.

The pine forests of Pennsylvania are rapidly melting away. For ten years past the consumption of timber to supply the numerous saw mills at Williamsport alone has been immense. The amount of logs rafted out of the boom for the present season will cut over 215,000,000 feet of boards.

Dr. Mercer Brown, father of John Brown, Esq., of the Harrisburg Patriot, died at his residence in Middletown, on Sunday morning, in the 75th year of his age. He was born near West Chester, April 19, 1776. Entering the office of Dr. King, of Columbia, at an early age, he devoted himself assiduously to the study of the profession he had chosen, graduating in the year 1815, with the degree of doctor of medicine. Subsequently he became a successful practitioner at Wrightsville, York county, where, after remaining several years, he removed to Middletown.

The female suffragists continue their efforts in Washington to secure the ballot. Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker succeeds Mrs. Woodhull in public lecturing. and will this week deliver her moral and religious argument for the enfranchisement of woman. On the other side Mrs. Almira Lincoln Phelps will, in a few days issue an address to the women of the country and more especially to the old pupils of her late sister, Mrs. Willard, and of her own calling on them to protest against female suffrage indicate themselves as true women.

General Sheridan told a correspondent, at Florence, in regard to his observation of the Franco-German war, that in the first place he saw very well that the Germans were "walking over the track," and secondly, that he did not find any important advances upon the tactics already adopted by American strategists. But with regard to the national defence of France, General Sheridan considered that the want of good cavalry had prevented the French commanders from repulsing their invaders, and he estimated that a flying column like his own, vigorously directed, would have cut the Germans all to pieces and liberated Paris long before now.

Little Things and Great Results.

A gnat choked Pope Adrain to death, which caused wonderful changes in the destination and history of the whole world.

A counsellor of Rome was strangled by a hair in the milk which he drank. This event caused the most serious result of any thing that ever transpired in his family.

Anacreon, one of the lyric poets, is said to have lost his life by swallowing the skin of a raisin. The world then lost one of the most illustrious poets and writers.

A destructive war between France and England was occasioned by a quarrel between two boy princes.

The "Grasshopper War," which took place about the time the Pilgrims came to New England in the Mayflower, between two Indian tribes, was brought about in this way: An Indian woman, with her little Son, went to visit a friend belonging to another tribe. The little fellow caught a large grasshopper on the road and carried it with him. A lad from the other tribe wanted it, but he refused to give it up. A quarrel ensued, which soon drew the fathers and mothers into the dispute, and ere long the chiefs were engaged in a war which nearly exterminated one tribe.

Several centuries ago, some soldiers of Modena carried away a bucket from a public well at Bologna, which was the cause of a long war; and the King of Sardinia was imprisoned for twenty-two years, where he died.

An English and French vessel had a quarrel about which should be supplied first from a certain well of water, which induced a war that cost 1,000 lives.

The great philosopher, Newton, was a child playing with soap bubbles, which led him to his most important discoveries in optical instruments.

Stephen Montgolfier saw a shirt waving when hung before the fire, from which he first conceived the idea of a balloon.

When Gallileo was in the Metropolitan temple of Persia, he observed the oscillations of a lamp; and this was the first conception of a correct method of measuring time.

The introduction of the telescope is due to a litle boy playing with spectacle glasses.

The art of printing was suggested by a man cutting the letters of his name on the bark of a tree and impressing them on paper. On account of which we have books printed on good legible type on almost any and every subject sought by the human mind.

Hold Fast Below.

A party of Irishmen, once upon a time, contracted to clear a very deep well. Having none of the usual conveniences employed for such purposes, they were at a loss to get one of the party on a little ledge near the bottom to assist in the process of getting out water, mud, etc. At last Jimmy Phelan, a herculean fellow, proposed a plan which was consider just the thing.

It was this: Jimmy was to clasp his big fists around the windlass; then another of the party was to clamber down and hold on by his legs, and so on until the last man should be able to leap upon the ledge.

Being slightly corned with liquor, the party prepared for the decent, without stopping to contemplate the difficulties involved in the adventure.

With bared breast, and sleeves tucked up, big Jimmy seized the round portion of the windlass directly over the well and swung himself over. Another of the party crept down Jimmy's body and grasped him by the boots. After several more had followed suit, and the human chain began to stretch far in to the well, Jimmy became alive to one grate difficulty; the windlass did not afford him a good hold in the first place, and the weight was getting intolerable.

At last human sinew could stand it no longer, and Jimmy hailed the lower link in the chain with:

"Be jabers, Pat howld fast below till I sphit on me hans.

Suiting the action to the words, he released his hold, when, of course, the whole party was precipitated to the bottom of the well. As luck would have it, there was more mud than water where the Hibernians lit, and they wisely considered themselves particularly fortunate in escaping without actual loss of either life or limb.

The Corner Lounger.

The young squirt on the corner, with his hat a little on one side, the stub of a cheap cigar in his mouth, and a stare for every lady that passes, is a loafer Do you know where he gets his money? His mother earns it for him by taking in washing. Poor soul! she thinks her boy will get work soon. He could find work enough to keep him busy from early mourn until evening, if he wanted it, but he is a lazy loafer, and don't want work. If he gets a place, he neglects his work, or does it so poorly he is soon discharged. He never works for the same man twice; or, perhaps he is particlar what kind of work he does. He is willing that his mother or sister should sew or wash to earn money for him to spend, but he is a little particular as to the work he does. He looks down on that sweaty carpenter who hurries past him, nods condecendingly to his friend, the shoemaker, and sends a whiff of smoke into the eyes of bedaubed painters, with both hands full of pots and brushes. He couldn't borrow 10 cents of any of them. They know he would never pay it. They earn their money. He begs of his mother a part of her hard earnings, at an age, too, when he is capable of putting his shoulder to the wheel and adding a little towards the support of himself and little brothers and sisters.

The Dandy.

The effeminate man is a weak poultice. He is a cross between root beer and ginger pop, with the cork left out; a fresh-water mermaid found in a cow pasture with hands filled with dandelions. He is a teacup full of syliabub; a kitten in pantaletts; a sick monkey with a blonde mustache. He is a vine without any tendril; a fly drowned in oil; a paper kite in a dead calm. He lives like a butterfly—nobody can tell why. He is as harmless as a cent's worth of spruce gum, and as a shirt button without a hole. He is as lazy as a bread pill, and has no more hope than a last year's grasshopper. He goes through life on tiptoes, and dies like cologne water spilt over the ground.

A YOUNG Hooosier once said to a Hoosieress, "Sal, is there any body cuurtin' you now?" And Sal replied, "Well, Sam, there is one fellow sorter courtin' and sorter not; but I rather reckon, it is more sorter not than sorter."

The Home Circle.

The Heavenly Race.

The race-course, one of the great amusements of the apostolic age, furnished the apostle Paul with a most striking and beautiful illustration of the Christian life. The ancient races were of intense interest. The vast amphitheatre is crowded with interested spectators. In the distance is the crown, made of ivy, oak, or laurel—intrinsically of no value, but earnestly sought as a reward of successful physical effort. The competitors are selected, and enter the course—the race begins—all eyes are fixed on the runners. Father, mother, brother, sister, are saying, "Will my son, my brother win?" The runners are stimulated to tax all their powers to the uttermost in view of the thousands of witnesses whose eyes are upon them.

What a scene for the apostle! He seizes it, and applies it to the Christian life.—Every Christian is a runner, and the greatest possible preparation should be made for the race. Every incumbrance should be laid aside, and the sin to which we are most naturally inclined, either by our constitutional peculiarities or the circumstances in which we may be placed. Business perplexities, sinful propensities, inveterate prejudices, lifeless formalities, unbelief

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, March 8, 1871.

THE AMERICAN HOTEL SYSTEM.

An exchange, which has been looking after our hotel system, says:

"Hotel keepers must learn that the day of high-priced hostelries is at an end. The tendency now is toward hotels charging but $2 or $3 per day, although increasing their comforts. People have got tired paying $2 or $3 more, just for a little extra style."

We have been led to regard the American hotel system as one of the greatest impositions that the American people have to contend with. In fact it is nothing more than a huge swindle. A traveler, who is obliged to have lodgings, is compelled to pay three and four times the value of what he gets, and simply because he is forced to have a respectrble place to lodge. Let us illustrate: Mr. A is a merchant who is obliged to visit Philadelphia or New York to buy goods. We will say Philadelphia because she is nearer to us—he leaves this place at 11.12 o'clock at night and reaches the city between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning. He goes into a first-class hotel, because he cannot run any risks by going into places without any reputation, registers his name, takes his breakfast, and goes down street to business. At noon he is busy and runs out to the nearest restaurant, and for fifty cents or seventy-five, takes an excellent dinner. Again at tea time he finds himself away from his hotel, and for thirty or forty cents he gets an excellent supper. But when night comes on he must have a place to lodge, and he wends his way back to the hotel. The next day he pursues the same course, and at night, when he desires to return home, he steps up to the clerk and is coolly informed that his bill is seven or eight dollars! There is no use in him asking "how is that for high?"—he must shell out. For about two dollars worth of actual entertainment he has paid seven or eight dollars! Truly, the people ought to be getting tired of this kind of thing.

PERSONAL DENUNCIATION.

The Pittsburg *Commercial*, in commenting upon a resolution adopted by the late Ohio Editorial Convention, condemning personalities in discussions, makes the following sensible remarks:

"We are glad to observe that the recent Ohio Editorial Convention, the proceedings of which are reported elsewhere, adopted a resolution condemning personal denunciation and defamation in discussing questions of public interest. We have no doubt that the personalities in which opposing editors so freely indulge, are, after all, meant often only in a Pickwickian sense; but this private understanding that no harm is intended does not lessen the evil consequences which have flowed from the habit. Indeed, we are not quite certain whether the insincerity which such an admission on the part of rival editors would indicate, is not of itself as reprehensible a feeling as outspoken malice. What is needed is perfect candor, frankness, fairness and respect for the truth. Epithets are not arguments, nor can it be proved that twice two are NOT four, because the author of the multiplication table may haply have trenched upon the rights of his neighbor. 'This is a digression,' observed a gentleman to his antagonist in debate, when the latter threw a glass of water in his face; 'now for the proof.'—We are glad to notice this advance toward impartial and impersonal journalism."

Since our connection with the press, we have always endeavored to avoid what these editors so justly condemn, and we hope the day will come when the man who controls the columns of a newspaper and resorts to personal defamation, will be deserted by his subscribers and discountenanced by gentlemen everywhere. It is a most vicious and loathsome practice. As well might ministers of the different churches abuse each other because they hold opposite views.—The effect upon the community could not be any worse, if as bad. We are happy to see so respectable a body as the Ohio Editorial Convention take so decided a stand upon this subject.

GENERAL CAMERON.

The following deserved tribute is paid to General Cameron by the Pittsburgh *Gazette*: "There is no man more faithful to the interests of his constituents than Senator Cameron. Notwithstanding the infirmities of age, and that he is just recovering from a severe accident, his tall and erect form was seen moving toward the Senate Chamber every morning during the past week, and he was in his seat punctually at the hour appointed for meeting.—The centennial bill has not failed in any respect for any lack of interest in or attention to it on his part. As it has been in this, so it is in every case entrusted to his care or in which his constituents are interested. Pennsylvania has never had a more faithful, diligent nor influential Senator to attend to her interests in the United States Senate than General Cameron."

THE PRESIDENT JUDGESHIP OF THIS DISTRICT.

The last issues of the papers of a neighboring county, teem with articles on this subject, plainly instigated by *aspirants* there to the office; all aimed at JUDGE TAYLOR; most of them designed to intimidate,—all to disparage him. We have not had a word with him on the subject, and are entirely ignorant of his views or intentions; but everybody knows that he is not easily intimidated, and that he has very many very warm friends who are likely to cling more closely, rather than be driven away, by abuse of him.

This discussion of the subject, if not premature, is not likely, we think, in the end, to injure the Judge, or greatly to benefit those who, to disparage him, give it a personal direction.

THE LAST CHANCE!

I hereby give notice to *all* persons indebted to me for subscription, advertising or job work, that all unsettled accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection immediately after the April Court. Those who settle their accounts by that time will be charged only two dollars per annum; after that date *three dollars* will be charged. Those who desire to save something will avail themselves of this offer. My books MUST be settled.

J. A. NASH.

March 7, 1871.–tf.

FOR SALE.

The propietors of this paper have a Gordon Cylinder Folio Post Press, bed 13x19, in excellent condition, just new; also a Newbury Press, as good as new, both of which they will sell on reasonable terms and at half the original cost. Address JOURNAL, Huntingdon, Pa tf.

☞ The Harrisburg *Patriot*, the central organ of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, published at Harrisburg, by B. F. Meyers & Co., is one of the most sprightly and enterprising newspapers in the State. It reaches Huntingdon twelve hours sooner than any of the papers from the eastern cities, and it contains all the current news. If any of our Democratic friends will read the news, and refuse to take a republican paper, we say, by all means, take the *Patriot*. It is published at $7 a year and furnished by the news agent at this point.

☞ The official statement of the National Debt for the month of February shows a decrease during the month, of $7,317,960, and a total decrease since the first of March, 1870, of $117,619,360. This looks as if Gen. Grant's administration was doing the handsome thing on the National debt question. At this rate, if Grant is re-elected, he will wipe out one-fourth of the debt inside of eight years.

☞ The Bedford *Inquirer* thinks we misconstrued its article on the next U. S. Senator. We think not. If the *Inquirer* intends to insist upon the course it has chalked out we hope it will be left alone in its glory." A general acquiescence of the Republican party in a movement of this kind would result in general defeat.—Perhaps the *Inquirer* wants this?

☞ Hon. T. E. Stevenson, M. C. from Ohio, will please accept our thanks for a copy of his speech on San Domingo.

Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C, March 3, 1871.

EDITOR OF HUNTINGDON JOURNAL;—On to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, M., the 41st Congress will be classed "among the things that were." From and after that hour, it will be known only by its living record, and its fame will rest upon its acts. The future must determine, whether it will be distinguished, in the history of the country, for its wisdom and patriotism, or be denounced for its errors. It came into power with General Grant as President, whose administration follows one that had forfeited the respect and confidence of the country. It gave to the new Executive its helping aid, in the task of reforming abuses, and inaugurating an era of economy in the working of every branch of the Government. It ceases to exist when the Constitutional term of the President, chosen by the people at the same election, is but half completed, leaving it to a successor, to either pursue the same line of policy or to supplant that policy by a different one. We know what has been done, and that is open to the criticism of the people, the source of all power in our system of Government.—We know *not* what will be done, and that is open to speculation.

The changes in the representation of the respective States, in the Senate and House of Representatives, have brought to Washington many heretofore unknown to political circles at the Capital. At the opening of the 42d Congress, nineteen new Senators and one hundred and ten new Representatives (not members of the 41st Congress) will be introduced on the floors of the respective Houses. There have been no elections to the 42d Congress, in the States of New Hampshire, Connecticut, California and Texas, having, in the aggregate, fourteen members.

In the Pennsylvania Delegation, in the 42d Congress, there will be thirteen members, who were not in the 41st. In the 2d Dis., John V. Creely (Rep.) will succeed Charles O'Neill (Rep.)—In the 5th Dis., Alfred C. Harmer (Rep.) will succeed Caleb N. Taylor (Rep.)—In the 6th Dis., Ephraim L. Ackers (Dem.) will succeed John D. Stiles (Dem.)—In the 10th Dis., John W. Killinger (Rep.) will succeed Henry L. Cake (Rep.)—In the 11th Dis., John B. Storm (Dem.) will succeed Daniel M. Van Auken (Dem.)—In the 12th Dis., Lazarus D. Sohemaker (Rep.) will succeed George W. Woodward (Dem.)—In the 16th Dis., Benj. F. Myers (Dem.) will succeed John Cessna (Rep.) who will contest the right of Mr. Myers. In the 17th Dis., R. Milton Spear (Dem.) will succeed Daniel J. Morrell (Rep.)—In the 18th Dis., Henry Sherwood (Dem.) will succeed Wm. H. Armstrong (Rep.)—In the 20th Dis., Samuel Griffith (Dem.) will succeed Calvin W. Gilfillan (Rep.)—In the 21st Dis., Henry D. Foster (Dem) will succeed John Covode, deceased, (Rep.)—In the 23d Dis., Ebenezer McJunkin (Rep.) will succeed Darwin Phelps (Rep.)—In the 24th Dis., Wm. McClelland (Dem.) will succeed Joseph B. Donley (Rep.) In this change of representation, the Democrats gain six members and lose one, leaving a net gain of five members. If Mr. Myers, of the 16th Dis., retain his seat, the Pennsylvania Delegation will stand thriteen Republicans and eleven Democrats. The House will be divided as follows: 130 Republicans, 96 Democrats, 1 Independent, 2 vacancies since election, and 14 not yet elected.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate has made a very important Report, construing the law in relation to the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds of Railroad Companies, which have received aid in bonds of the United States. The Attorney General had given an opinion, that the Government should retain the *full amount* due the Companies for Government transportation over their roads, as a credit on the amount of interest on the bonds which had been guarantied and paid by the United States. The Report of the Senate Committee takes a different view of the law. The committee holds that these companies are not lawfully bound to reimburse the United States for this paid interest before the maturity of the bonds, except that one half of the compensation for services for the Government may be retained: Also the five per cent. of the net proceeds of the business of the roads must be annually applied to the payment of said bonds and interest. It is said that, if the Government gives all its transportation to these companies, in the end it will not be the loser—that one half of the compensation for all the Government transportation and the five per cent. of the net proceeds of a business, which will be largely increased, will be sufficient to ultimately re-imburse the Government and pay the bonds at maturity.

The Industrial Exposition commemorative of the Declaration of Indpendence will be held in the City of Brotherly Love. You are aware that, some time ago, your Representative, Hon. D. J. Morrell, introduced, and had passed, by the House, a bill having in view the National authorization for holding this Exposition in the year 1876, and the fixing of the city of Philadelphia as the place. When the bill came to the Senate, it was referred to the committee on Foreign Relations, from which committee it was reported some days ago. It met with opposition from rival localities, but Senators Scott and Cameron fought it through the Senate, despite the violent hostility of Senator Conkling, of New York, who endeavored, by amendments and dilatory motions, to delay final action upon it, during the session of the 41st Congress. In the House, the Senate amendments have been concurred in under a suspension of the rules. This result was secured by the active exertions of Mr. Morrell.

On yesterday, Senator Scott, on behalf of the managers, on part of the Senate, appointed to adjust the differences between the Senate and House of Reprasentatives, as to the power of the Senate to originate the bill for the repeal of the income Tax, made a lengthy report, covering the whole question of the relative powers of the two Houses, in this and like cases. The report is a most able one, clearly demonstrating that, notwithstanding the seventh section of the first article of the Constitution *may* rest in the House of Representatives the sole right of originating bills for *raising* revenue, is within the Constitutional exercise of the prerogative of the Senate to originate bills *to repeal* or amend said laws, or any portion of them. As I stated in a former letter, this is no new question. It was discussed at length in the convention that framed the Constitution, and has been the subject of controversy between the respective Houses, on several occasions since. The Managers on the part of the Senate and House, respectively, have failed to agree. Both have made reports. That drawn up by Senator Scott has required a vast amount of labor and research, guided by the legal acumen for which he is distinguished. It has met the approval of the Senate. It will be printed, it having been so ordered.

The House has adopted a joint resolution, repealing the duty on coal. In the Senate, this resolution has been referred to the Committee on Finance, where it is to be hoped it will sleep for the few remaining hours of this session.

The Public Debt Statement, published this week, showe a reduction in the amount since March 1, 1870, of *one hundred and seventeen millions of dollars*. This is the financial record of this Administration. Think you, the people will be indifferent as to this decrease of the public burden? Will they not say to President Grant, "Well done good and faithful servant?"

Last night, at a caucus of the Republican members of the House of Representatives, elected to the XLIId Congress, all the officers of the XLIst Congress were placed in nomination. Of course, they will be elected.

All the members of the Joint High Commission, on behalf of Great Britain having arrived, they will meet those appointed on behalf of the United States, on to-morrow, in a first formal meeting. We may now hope for an amicable settlement of the questions at issue between the two Governments.

Your correspondent, although he has passed the apex of the hill of life and is going slowly down on the other side, realizes that he is every day learning something from observation. In his youth, his vivid imagination painted to his mind's eye a great lord of England in the enjoyment of unbounded wealth and very slightly restricted power. He pictured him as something only a little lower than the angels in faultlessness of person, and dazzling attire. Well, he has now had a look at a squad of these dignataries, on the floor of the Senate, bought *vis-a-vis* with our "men in authority," and let him assure you, the contrast has been damaging to the 'my lords.' Power and wealth, with them, are hereditary, but, if "looks" are the same, their great grandfathers were not "beauties."

The situation of affairs in many of the Southern States is really deplorable. Appeal after appeal comes up for protection from outrages perpetrated, by organized bands of ex-rebels, against the life and property of those who were loyal, without even the fear of punishment. The hearts of these conquered traitors are so thoroughly imbued with the venom of rebellion that concessions and kindnesses seem to have produced no real penitence for their treason. With them there exists no sincere attachment to the old Flag. Regrets for defeat outweigh sorrow for having conspired against the life of the Nation. A forced obedience to the laws is necessary, else it were as well to yield to the rebels of the South all for which they fought. The spirit of rebellion still lives, and must be held in subjection by that strong arm which thwarted treason. The loyal freedmen must be educated, and protected in the enjoyment of their political rights. The enfranchised colored men of the South are the sincere friends of the Government. To the loyal whites and the loyal colored race, in that section, we can only look for a patriotic devotion to the Union.

KEYSTONE.

THE GERMANS IN PARIS!!

NO OPPOSITION OFFERED!

Mournful Aspect of the City!

SHOPS CLOSED & WINDOWS CURTAINED!

MEN AND WOMEN IN TEARS!

THE HUMILIATION COMPLETE!

PARIS, March 1.—The head of a column of the Eleventh Corps, under Gen. Vonbos, is just entering Pont du Jour and Pont Mailot, and is moving toward the Arc de Triomphe. No hostile movement of the populace has yet been seen, and the prospect of a collision is diminishing.

Last night a rumor prevailed that the enemy had given up the intended occupation, and it found credit in many quarters. The completion of the preparations and the activity of the authorities, however, forbade hope in the truth of the rumor. The scenes in some portions of the city beggar description. Excited crowds had gathered at Montmartre and Belleville nearly all night listening to incendiary speeches and shouting defiance at the Prussians.

Since Vinoy's proclamation the best part of the National Guard have been active in perfecting barricades as safeguards against the aproach of armed crowds to the line marked out by the Germans. At an early hour in the morning preparations were completed.

This morning the streets presented a singular appearance from the absence of people and the almost entire desertion of the line of march except by strong bodies of regular French troops, who occupied the triangle during the night, with the intention to fall back on the advance of the Prussians and taking position commanding the approaches to the line.

The Paris press, which is beginning to fear the consequences of its rash utterances, is making a last appeal to the people to abstain from acts likely to bring a terrible disaster upon France without improving the position or altering the result.

At the appointed hour (10 o'clock) the first representive corps of the victorious army entered within the enciente under the eye of his Imperial Majesty in accordance with the programme, favored by splendid weather. The Eleventh Corps numbering 30,000, with ninety-six pieces of field artillery and the usual proportion of cavalry, under the command of General Von Bose, advanced in two columns, one at Pont Nuilly and the other at Pont de Jour. The former advanced at a pretty rapid pace up the avenue of the Grand Armee directed for the Arc de Triomphe, the French troops vacating the street as the Germans approached. The other column, entering at Pont du Jour, below Auteniel, commenced its march along the quay on the north side of the Seine direct for the Place de la Concorde, where the rendezvous of the two columns is fixed. The zone surrendered to the Germans was almost entirely free of French.

Nothing could exceed the splendid appearance of the troops despite the hard service they had seen. The rest afforded them during the armistice seems to have obliterated most of the traces of the campaign.

The shops are closed and the aspect of the city is desolate. The Nationals are posted as piquets on every avenue with lines of sentries across the streets to prevent soldiers going beyond the line of demarcation.

From 10 to 12 o'clock a. m., the same aspect was presented with more people in the streets in small crowds, and with more Nationals on duty. At Rue Royale, Rivoli and Place de la Concorde are double lines of wagons, cutting off communications with civilians, who are allowed to pass the champs Elysees. Most of the women out are in mourning and going to mass. The men are depressed in spirts, and conversation is on the unfortunate state of Paris and France but no threats against the Germans. At 8 o,clock a. m., hardly a person was seen. All the houses are closed.

At 9 a. m., the head of the Prussian advance was seen rounding the Arc de Triomphe. To the suprise of the few who were present, both men and women were seen hurrying away in tears and only boys and a few workmen were left.

The German Hussars galloped down every avenue leading to the Champs Elysees to search the streets branching therefrom. Not the slightest attempt at disturbance occurred and the conduct of the people was admirable. About 4,000 infantry and cavalry only advanced. There was no music, but a drum was beat and a trumpet sounded. A splendid body of men whose equal to household troops, halted opposite the Palais de Industrie, which was at once taken possession of by the Hussars. A few Uhlans ride down to the Place de La Concorde, where they view with derision the faces of its statues covered with crape.

The Germans are astonished at the mournful aspect of the city and the desertion of the streets.

The only incident observed was the following; A Frenchman respectably dressed went up to a Hussar sentinel and spoke to the soldier who replied civilly, when a workman near beat and kicked the former severely, and uttered cries of assassin. The German officer only laughed.

At precisely thirteen minutes past eight the first Prussians were inside of Paris. Directly within the gates six Hussars spread out and came up the avenue Grand Armee at a rapid trot, sometimes breaking into a hard gallop. Ten paces in advance of these rode a young officer about twenty years of age, sword in hand. It is said he was selected in honor of, and in reward for his great personal bravery in the field. The men carried carbines resting on their thighs. On they came at a rattling pace. The young leader looked so gallant I could not help admiring him.

A small party dashed to the Arc de Triomphe and under it they went without drawing bridle, over heaps of stones and sand which had been left if possible to prevent their passage. They reined sharp up at the top of the Champs Elysees with the Tuilleries in front. As I hurried toward the Arc de Triomphe I saw another officer with a trumpeter at his side, galloping up the avenue, and behind them at a little distance, a dozen Hussars. A cloud of infantry was seen approaching, but at such a distance that the little squad of cavalry was for a moment entirely unsupported.

When I reached the Arc I asked the young officer his name. He replied politely, Lieutenant Von Bernardy of the Fourteenth Hussars. As he was speaking his Captain joined the party. There was an expression of excited satisfaction about both, but no swaggering. After a minute piquets were detached to each avenue. The men started on a gallop, but soon returned with reports. Bernardy sat coolly stroking the mane of his horse with his sabre, not noticing the rapidly growing crowd, which his arrival had provoked. More Hussars soon came riding up. By half-past eight the whole squadron had assembled on the Neuilly side of the Arc. A mob of 200 looked on with a mixture of indifference and indignation. There was no external sign of rage.

At a quarter of nine the staff arrived with General Von Kamecka in front, followed by fifty officers of all sorts of uniforms. They did not stop, but rode down the Champs Elsees to the house of Queen Christina, where the headquarters were established. One of the officers, Count Waldersee, halted to shake hands with one of our group, an Englishman. They chatted a few minutes, but directly after the Prussian had passed this gentleman was attacked by three men in blouses but he managed to keep his temper.

LAWS

OF THE

UNITED STATES

PASSED AT THE

THIRD SESSION OF THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 18.]

AN ACT making an appropriation for the contingent fund of the House of Representatives.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of fifteen thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the miscellaneous items under the head of contingent expenses of the House of Representatives.

Approved, February 13, 1871.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 19.]

AN ACT granting pensions to soldiers and sailors of the war of eighteen hundred and twelve, and the widows of deceased soldiers

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll the names of the surviving officers and enlisted and drafted men, including militia and volunteers, of the military and naval service of the United States, who served sixty days in the war with Great Britain of eighteen hundred and twelve, and were honorably discharged, and to such other officers and soldiers as may have been personally named in any resolution of Congress for any specific service in said war, although their term of service may have been less than sixty days, and who at no time, during the late rebellion against the authority of the United States, adhered to the cause of the enemies of the government, giving them aid and comfort, or exercised the functions of any officer whatever under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States, and who shall take and subscribe an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and the surviving widows of such officers and enlisted and drafted men: *Provided*, That such widows shall have been married, prior to the treaty of peace which terminated said war, to an officer, or enlisted or drafted man, who served as aforesaid in said war, and shall not have remarried.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall not apply to any person who is receiving a pension at the rate of eight dollars or more per month; nor to any person receiving a pension less than eight dollars per month, except for the difference between the pension now received and eight dollars per month. Pensions under this act shall be at the rate of eight dollars per month, except as herein provided when a person is receiving a pension less than eight dollars per month, and shall be paid to the persons entitled thereto from and after the passage of this act for and during the term of their natural lives.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That before the name of any person shall be placed upon the pension roll under this act, proof shall be made, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, that the applicant is entitled to a pension under the provisions of this act; and any person who shall falsely take any oath required to be taken under the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of perjury; and the Secretary of the Interior shall cause to be stricken from the pension roll the name of any person whenever it shall appear, by proof satisfactory to him, that such name was put upon such roll through false or fraudulent representations as to the right of such person to a pension under the provisions of this act. The loss of a certificate of discharge shall not deprive the applicant of the benefits of this act, but other proof of services performed and of an honorable discharge, if satisfactory, shall be deemed sufficient.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of sections twelve and thirteen of an act entitled "An act supplementary to 'An act to grant pensions,'" approved July four, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and of sections two, three, and four of an act entitled "An act supplementary to several acts relating to pensions," approved June six, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, shall be applicable to the pensions granted by this act.

Approved, February 14, 1871.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 20.]

AN ACT to provide for taking testimony to be used before the Departments.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any head of a department or bureau in which a claim against the United States is properly pending may apply to any judge or clerk of any court of the United States, in any State, District or Territory, to issue a subpœna for any witness residing or being within the jurisdiction of such court, to appear at a time and place in said subpœna stated, before any officer authorized to take depositions to be used in the courts of the United States, there to give full and true answers to such written interrogatories and cross-interrogatories as may be submitted with said application, or to be orally examined and cross-examined upon the subject of such claim; and if any witness, after being duly served with such subpœna, shall neglect or refuse to appear, or appearing shall refuse to testify, the judge of the district in which the subpœna issued may proceed upon proper process to enforce obedience to the process, or to punish the disobedience, in like manner as any court of the United States may do in case of process of subpœna ad testificandum issued by such court; and witnesses in such case shall be allowed the same compensation as is allowed witnesses in the courts of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any witness who shall be duly sworn and examined under the provisions of this act shall be guilty of the crime of intentional false swearing in his testimony, he shall be deemed guilty of the crime of perjury, and on conviction thereof shall be punished in the same manner and to the same extent as is provided against perjury committed in the courts of the United States.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any head of a department or bureau shall make application to take testimony under this act, and shall be of the opinion the interests of the United States require the attendance of counsel at the examination, or if he shall be of the opinion that the interests of the United States require legal investigation of such claim, he shall give notice thereof to the Attorney General, and of all facts necessary to enable the Attorney General to furnish proper professional service in attending such examination, or making such investigation; and it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to provide for service.

Approved, February 14, 1871.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 21.]

AN ACT prescribing an oath of office to be taken by persons who participated in the late rebellion, but who are not disqualified from holding office by the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That when any person, who is not rendered ineligible to office by the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, shall be elected or appointed to any office of honor or trust under the government of the United States, and shall not be able to account of his participation in the late rebellion to take the oath prescribed in the act of Congress approved July two, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, said person shall, in lieu of said oath, before entering upon the duties of said office, take and subscribe the oath prescribed in an act of Congress entitled "An act prescribing an oath of office to be taken by persons from whom legal disabilities shall have been removed," approved July eleven, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

J. G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

[NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

Berks county had two mad dogs last week, but aside from bitting a number of dogs they did no damage.

Hon. Henry E. Souther, recently appointed additional law judge of the Schuylkill district, took his seat on the bench on Monday of last week.

In ten years, 163,411 Philadelphians have died. There were in the city 173,615 births and 62,824 marriages during that time. Three sets of triplets and 140 twins are reported.

The total debt of the State of Virginia on the 1st of July, 1871, will be 49,691,871.66, a litle less than that of the city of Philadelphia.

On the 1st of January, 1870, there were in force in the United States 706,328 life polices, taken out in American life assurance companies. These policies assurance the vast sum of $2,002,906,163.

The Cambria iron company support four night schools for the benefit of boys employ. Of these, two are located in Johnstown, one in Cambria borough, and another in Millville borough.

MUSICAL.—"Among the thousand and one Pianos offered to the public, we scarcely know any instrument so fully uniting all the desirable qualities sought for as the Knabe Piano. It is a matter of some difficulty and perplexity to inexperienced persons to select a good instrument of any capacity. We too often rely upon the judgment of friends in the selection of a Piano, and are thus frequently disappointed. The only sure way, in our opinion, is to go to the best maker. For this reason, we recommend to our readers to purchase Pianos of William Knabe & Co's manufacture. This will relieve them the vexatious necessity of wasting time in a long search. The reputation of the Knabe Pianos is an infallible guaranty of excellence. In the houses of the most accomplished and wealthy of our citizens, and in our best seminaries and colleges, these magnificent instruments may be found. Nor is this any wonder, for, in purity, depth and consistency in tone, they are unsurpassed. Their gradation of scale is so exquisitely, and, at the same, comprehensively attuned, that they are capable of expressing every emotion of the human heart and soul. Their tone is exquisitely pure and unique, and so even, sweet and sympathetic that it inspires all who listen to it, while at the same time the action is perfectly free, and the keys resound to the touch with such sensitiveness and intelligence, so to speak, as to make one almost think that *the mind* of the manufacturer lingers in his work.

The *Ledger* says that Philadelphia contains the largest locomotive factory, the largest book-distributing house; the largest wall-paper manufactory; and the largest dental instrument and artificial teeth manufactory of the world.

Col. Wm. McMichael, correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American* and *Ledger*, has returned to Washington, from San Domingo, with important dispatches from the Commissioners.

Marriages.

COPLIN—WIGHAMAN—On the 22d inst., by the Rev. D. S. Monroe, in Altoona, Pa., Mr. John E. Coplin and Miss Emma R. Wighaman, both of Huntingdon, Pa.

[The happy couple will please accept our thanks for their kind remembrance of ye printer. May success attend them through life, and may their last days on earth be their happiest.]

PATTERSON—McCONNELL—At Blair's Mills, February 28th, by Rev. S. A. Creveling, Mr. R. Harvey Patterson and Miss Martha J. McConnell, both of Juniata county.

GOSHORN—PYLES—At Waterloo, on the same day, and by the same, Mr. William Goshorn and Miss Sarah E. Pyles, of Waterloo, Juniata county.

Deaths.

McCRACKEN—In Henderson tp., on the 27th ult., Mr. John McCracken, aged about 29 years.

The deceased was a soldier in the late war, and devoted over two years of his life to the service of his country, during which he contracted the disease which terminated his existence, and has added another to the long list of martyrs to Freedom and Humanity. He sleeps in an honored grave.

New Advertisements.

HENRY HARPER,
NO. 722 CHESTNUT STREET,
(Formerly 520 Arch Street,)
Opposite "Old Masonic Hall," PHILADELPHIA,
Has a large stock of
American and Swiss Gold and Silver WATCHES, Opera, Liontien and Vest CHAINS, French CLOCKS, OPERA GLASSES and FANCY GOODS. Fancy and Plain Solid SILVERWARE, and Roger's Celebrated SPOONS, FORKS, TEA SETS, ICE PITCHERS, CASTORS, &c., all of which are selling at reasonable prices.
March 8th, 1871.—1y.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.
(Estate of John Peightal, deceased.)

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned will expose to public sale on the premises, in Penn township, in said township, on *FRIDAY, MARCH 24TH*, 1871, at 10 o'clock, a. m., all the following described real estate of John Peightal, late of said tp., deceased, to wit: One hundred and thirty acres of land, more or less; eighty acres of which are cleared, in a good state of cultivation, and having thereon erected a large log dwelling house, barn, and other improvements. The above tract of land will be sold as a whole or in parts to suit purchasers. It is situated on the line of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad; is in a pleasant community, convenient to market, and in every way desirable for agricultural purposes.

TERMS OF SALE: One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by judgment bonds and mortgage of purchaser.

SAMUEL PEIGHTAL,
JAMES WARD,
Administrators of John Peightal, deceased.
M'Connellstown, Pa., March 8, 1871—ts.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
(Estate of Henry Shaver, deceased.)

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon County, the undersigned will expose to public sale, on the premises, on *SATURDAY, MARCH 25TH*, 1871, at one o'clock, p. m., all the following described real estate, late of Henry Shaver, deceased, to wit:

No 1. All that certain tract of land situate in Shirley tp., near the borough of Mt. Union, bounded on all sides by the lands of Peter Shaver, having thereon erected a thre story Frame Grist Mill, Saw Mill, Dwelling House, Stable, and necessary outbuildings, and containing ten acres more or less.

No. 2. All that certain Farm, situate in Shirley township, bounded on the north by the Juniata river, on the east by lands of Jacob Sowers, on the south by lands of James Barnes, and on the west by lands of George Miller and Peter Shaver, containing 112 acres and 134 perches and allowance, having thereon erected a two-story dwelling house and necessary outbuildings.

No. 3 All that certain tract of Woodland, situate in the same township, bounded on the north by lands of Peter Shaver, on the east by lands of Wm. Shaver's heirs, on the south by lands of Henry Copenhaver, and on the west by lands of Peter Shaver and others, containing 54 acres and 125 perches and allowance.

No. 4. A lot of ground in the borough of Mount Union, fronting 60 feet on the south side of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and extending in depth 120 feet to an alley, bounded on the east by lot of Nicholas Shaver, and on the west by lot of John Gayton.

TERMS OF SALE: One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments thereafter, with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgages of purchasers.

JOHN A. GAYTON,
HENRY C. SHAVER,
March 8, 1871.—ts. Trustees.

THOMAS FISHER. H. G. FISHER. THOS. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS,

PROPRIETORS

of the

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

Manufacturers of

FLOUR, FEED, GROUND PLASTER, &C

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FISH, SALT, &C.

A Specialty made of

CARPETS, OIL CLOTH & MATTINGS.
March 8, 1871.

Miscellaneous.

LIME,
From the Kiln of George Taylor, Marklesburg, proven by chemical analysis to be of the best quality, constantly kept and for sale in any quantity, at the depot of the H. & B. T. Railroad.
Apply to Henry Leister, "Broad Top House."
Jan. 4, '71.

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.
Notice is hereby given that Easton Blake and M. M. McNeil, doing business as Founders, under the name and style of Blake & M'Neil, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted in the name of Easton Blake.
BLAKE & M'NEIL.
Feb 9—mar13t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
[Estate of Wm. Mills, deceased.]
Letters of Administration having been granted on said estate to the undersigned, residing at Shade Gap, persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them without delay.
W. C. SWANN.
March 1, 71.

TO CONTRACTORS and BUILDERS
Sealed proposals for the erection of a Presbyterian Church, at Huntingdon, will be received up to the 18TH DAY OF MARCH, NEXT. Plans and specifications can be examined at the office of Wm. Dorris, Esq. Contractors and Builders may propose for the erection and completion of the building, or for furnishing stone, brick, or other materials. By order of the Board of Trustees.
H. G. FISHER, Secretary.
March 1, 1871–3t.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF HOTEL PROPERTY.
The undersigned proprietor of the "Jackson House," Huntingdon, Pa., having concluded to discontinue the hotel business, will sell all the Furniture, &c., now in use in said Hotel, on THURSDAY, the 23d day of March, 1871, consisting of 25 Beds and Bedding, 10 Cook, Parlor and private room Stoves, 20 Washstands, 5 dozen chairs, a lot of Parlor Furniture, a large lot of Carpetings, a great quantity of Dishes and Kitchen Furniture, 1 pair Platform Scales, 1 lot of Bar-room Furniture, with a large lot of other articles too numerous to mention.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m. Terms: All sums over $5 and less than $20, three months, and larger sums, six months.
WILLIAM LONG.
March 1, ts.

WM. WILLIAMS,
MANUFACTURER OF
MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS.
HEADSTONES, &C.,
HUNTINGDON, PA
PLASTER PARIS CORNICES,
MOULDINGS. &C
ALSO SLATE MANTLES FURNISHED TO ORDER.
Jan. 4, '71.

WILLIAM J. STEEL,
SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER,
Has removed to his New Rooms, on Main street three doors east of the "Washington House," where he has ample room and facilities, and is now prepared to accommodate his old customers, and all others who may desire anything in his line of trade
Plain and Fancy Buggy Harness,
Carriage, Tug, and Yankee Harness,
Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, &c.,
always on hand, or made to order on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms. Also, a good assortment of Horse Blankets and Sleigh Bells.
Having had twenty-five years practical experience in the business, he flatters himself that he can render entire satisfaction to all who may patronize his establishment.
Work warranted and Repairing neatly done.
Huntingdon, Oct. 19, 1870.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF BOOTS AND SHOES, AT SHAFFER'S NEW STORE.
CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.
THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has just received from the East a large and well selected stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES!
For Men, Women and Children,
which he is prepared to sell a tride lower than any other establishment in town. Being a practical shoemaker, and having had considerable experience, he flatters himself that his stock cannot be surpassed in the county.
Give him a call, at the
CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
(West end of the Diamond)
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Customer work made to order, in a neat and durable manner.
GEO. SHAFFER.
Jan. 4, '71.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!
FOR SIGHT IS PRICELESS!!
But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It.
THE DIAMOND GLASSES,
MANUFACTURED BY
J. E. SPENCER & CO., N. Y.,
Which are now offered to the public, are pronounced by all celebrated Opticians of the World to be the
MOST PERFECT,
Natural, Artificial help to the human eye ever known They are ground under their own supervision, from minute Crystal Pebbles, melted together, and derive their name "Diamond" on account of their hardness and brilliancy.
The Scientific Principle on which they are constructed brings the core or centre of the lens directly in front of the eye, producing a clear and distinct vision, as in the natural, healthy sight, and preventing all unpleasant sensations, such as glimmering and wavering of sight, dizziness, &c., peculiar to all others in use. *They are Mounted in the Finest Manner*, in frames of the best quality, of all materials used for that purpose. *Their Finish and Durability*
CANNOT BE SURPASSED.
CAUTION.—None genuine unless bearing their trade mark st

ıe Huntingdon Journal.

ɔdnesday Morning, March 8, 1871.

EADING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

MEETINGS.

t. Moriah Lodge, No. 300, A. Y. M., meets second Mon- evening of each month, in Brown's building.
ANDING Stone H. R. A. Chapter No. 201, meets the Tuesday evening of each month, in Brown's building.
NIATA Lodge, No. 117, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday ing, third floor, Leister's building.
UNT Hor Camp of I. O. O. F., meets every second and h Tuesdays, third floor, Leister's building.
RAPAHOE Tribe, No. 68, I O. of R. M., meets every ɔday evening, third floor, Leister's building.
UNG Men's Christian Association meet the first and Monday evenings of each month, in Smith's building.
ST 33, G. A. R., meets third Monday of each month in t House.
WN Council meets the first Friday evening of each th.
NTINGDON Lodge, No. 149, K. of P., meets every Saty evening, in Smith's building.
NTINGDON Temple of Honor, No. 71, meets the fourth lay of each month in Good Templar's Hall.
E Websterian Club meets every Thursday evening, e Y. M. C. A. room.
NTINGDON Council, O. U. A. M., meets first and third days of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

CHURCHES.

ptist Church—Washington street. Rev. J. W. Plan- . Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.
tholic—Washington street. Rev. P. B O'Halloran, ɔes first three Sundays in every month.
angelical Lutheran—Mifflin street. Rev. J. J. Kerr. ɔes on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.
rman Reformed—Church street. Rev. S. D. Steckle. ɔes on Sabbath: 7 p. m.
thodist Episcopal—Church street. Rev. M. K. Foster. ɔes on Sabbath.: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.
otestant Episcopal—Hill street. No Pastor.
sbyterian—Hill street. Rev. G. W. Zahniser. Ser- on Sabbath: 11 a. m., 7 p. m.

ef Mention---Home-Made and Stolen.

opewell has a brass band.
rawing near—Moving time.
rie is afflicted with burglars.
ɔhnstown has another ghost.
ıst the thing—Our new sign.
ɔhnstown is to have a calico ball.
eautiful—These moonlight nights.
almy and spring like—The weather.
ith us once again—"Stormy March."
loody Run is to have a cavalry company.
ave your job work executed at this office.
he houses in this place are to be numbered.
ave put in an appearance—The blue birds.
first-class nuisance—Printing office loaf.

'e have had fourteen snow storms this sea-

eat, but not gaudy—Col. Feerrer's show .

alked of—A new paper at Saxton, Bedford aty.

frica & Black have fresh fish for sale every rsday.

he "round house" at Patterson has been n down.

rowding the season—The young man with white hat.

arors now receive $2 per day, and twelve s per mile.

had have made their appearance in the ern markets.

easonable advice—Trim your grape vines pay the printer.

he "beatiful snow" has gone where "the dbine twineth."

eventeen persons were immersed at Mill k on Sabbath last.

ight—The money market and some of the ys on Saturday night.

character is not worth much that must be blished before a court and jury.

olestocks' barn has been taken down and oved to their premises back of town.

cGraw's store room, in Hollidaysburg, was siderably damaged by fire, a few nights e.

ome blackguard broke the street-lamp at corner of Hill and Fifth streets one night week.

ur friend Roman has made some improve- ts in front of his store which will be bad the loafers.

ecidedly handsome—The marble trimmings ıg made, at Williams' shop, for Rash Fish new house.

man in any kind of business who believes s too poor to advertise liberally is too green lo business.

umerous—The visits of the individual who ks he knows more about our affairs than do ourselves.

ny information of Edward Mitchell, a prin will be thankfully received by T. C. Mitch- Greensburg, Pa.

esse Blockburn has been appointed post ster at Six Roads, Bedford count , vice M. Blockburn, resigned.

till in progress—The newspaper controver between the *Tribune* and *Radical*, over the ool question in Altoona.

ur friend Wm. I. Steel has beautified the earance of his residence by giving it a coat aint of virgin whiteness.

he stores now doing the largest amount of iness are those whose enterprising owners advertising most liberally.

adies talked less in February than in any er month in the year, for the reason that it l but twenty-eight days in it.

Mr. George Murrets, of Oneida township, ll known to most of our citizens, died on urday last, aged about 85 years.

Messrs. Sheibly & Howard will open the fansion House," opposite the Pennsylvania pot, about the 15th of this month.

Many a merchant has gone to sticks because didn't know enough to know that the peo didn't know he had anything to sell.

The Conference of the M. E. Church is now session at Carlisle. Revs. Hamlin, Foster l Clark, of this place, are in attendance.

Inquisitive people who listen at windows, ɔp through key-holes and peer under blinds, liable to be laid up with remorseful rheu- atics.

An æronaut has discovered that a woman's ice is audible at a height of two miles, while nan's voice has never been heard higher an a mile.

There is an old fashioned parlor game which s stood the test of time, and there has been improvement on it. The name of the game "courting."

We see it announced that some philanthropic id sensitive genius has invented a patent d bug trap. This will be good news to suf- ing humanity.

The largest deposits of anthracite coal in e world are in this State, the mines of which pply the market with millions of tons annu- ly, and appear to be inexhaustible.

We are indebted to Superintendent J. M. Killips for a copy of the Eighteenth Annual eport of the Directors of the Huntingdon and road Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Com- any.

A sovereign remedy for croup is said to have en discovered at last. It is nothing more or ss than allspice tea, made of whole grains of lspice. It cuts the phlegm almost instantly, nd induces free breathing.

Prof. J. W. Hughes has disposed of the Al- gheny Male and Female Seminary located at ainsburg, Bedford county, to the Odd Fellow's that place and the Seminary will be discon- nued. Prof. Hughes will locate in Bloody un and conduct a select school at that place

A subscriber wants to know if the devil was o die, if the newspapers would eulogize his haracter. We can't say; but one thing is retty certain, if they didn't, the editors would e sure to get unceremonious orders from some f the friends of the deceased to "stop my pa- er."

Facts about the Sewing Machine Contest.—On Wednesday, February 15th, a hasty effort was made to have a trial of Wheel er & Wilson and the Original Howe Sewing Machines together. The operator of each Ma- chine selected one person to act as judge and those two were to choose the third person. The operator of the Wheeler & Wilson—Mr. Davis—chose Mrs. Mary M'Cauley, who had long been acquainted with, and was strongly attached to the Wheeler & Wilson machine Miss Atkinson, the operator of "Howe" chose Miss Newingham, who had a few months ex- perience with the Howe, but who when called on, could not leave home. The trial could not be postponed; for Miss Atkinson (opera- tor of the Howe) had to go to Philadelphia that night. In the hurry of the moment there- fore, another lady—Mrs. T S. Johnston who had only a few days experience with the Howe, was called in to act as one of the judges.

The place of trial was in Sheriff Neely's parlor, in the jail building. The operators immediately started their machines before the third judge was chosen, or any rules or regu- lations agreed upon. The Wheeler & Wison party needing a pliable ally for third judge, insisted on having a gentleman (?) named T. N. Colder, then present in the room. Com- mon courtesy in the *presence* of such a dis- tinguished guest of the house forbade Mrs. Johnston to refuse him a seat on the Judicial Bench. He was therefore "illicitly" seated, even without the iron-clad oath.

The trial proceeded. Many kinds of seams in light and medium goods were well made on both machines. In hemming they both did well until the Wheeler & Wilson tried a heavy crash, making a very imperfect hem on it. The Howe proposed to put on its hemmer adapted to such work, and hem the other edge of the same piece. But the Wheeler & Wilson rais- ing unreasonable objections to putting on the appropriate hemmer, the Howe put the crash through the *fine* hemmer making a perfect hem on it. In cording both machines did well in making round corners; but on the square corners the Wheeler & Wilson operator acknowledged then and there, that *"the Howe had cornered him!"* in making a neat square corner, in attempting which, the Wheeler & Wilson utterly failed.

In moderately heavy work the Wheeler & Wilson also failed. The Howe ran a seam through some *light* pieces of leather and re- quested the Wheeler & Wilson to do the same. The operator demurred, but finally started in, and ran about an inch on the leather without sewing, and then GAVE IT UP!

The Howe would have gone on through heavy and *extra heavy* work, such as eight thicknessess of Cassimere, crossing heavy seams without "soap," thick leather and lids of cigar boxes. But when the Wheeler & Wil- son backed out on *light* leather it was thought unnecessary to go any further. Mrs. Johnston was obliged to go home an hour before the trial ended. On requesting Mrs. M'Cauley and T. N. Colder to meet the other judge (Mrs. Johnston) at her house, it was then divulged that Uncle Sam had applied an *"illicit"* sticking plaster to Colder which was so adhesive that he could not leave the jail. Mrs. Johnson, supposing the trial still going on, called at the jail in the afternoon, but Mrs. M'Cauley not then being there, *the judges have never met to make up their decision.*

The above are a *few*, of many *facts*, which might be given, showing how truth was per verted in the recent advertisement of the Wheeler & Wilson concern. They may, "like a drowning man, grasp at straws." But never theless the *living truth stands boldly out*, that for adaptation to the *greatest range of work*, from extremely light, through all medium, and up to extremely heavy grades, and for regular- ity of tensions, economy of thread, strength and durability, &c., &c., the great Original Howe Lock Stitch Sewing Machine has no equal in the Wide World.

Scores of respectable citizens using these machines in this community, are ready to tes- tify to the superior intrinsic merit of the Howe Machine and that it does not depend for its success on the decision of a United States Convict.

A Brace of Weddings—The ups and downs of a Wedding Party.—The region of New Enterprise, in Bedford county, and "ye ancient borough" of Huntingdon were the scenes of a couple of weddings, on Tuesday, the 28th ult., that had furnished gossip for the gossippy people for several weeks previously. On Tuesday morning, at 8 o'clock, Mr. M. P. Heckerman, of Bedford and Miss Beckie Had- erman, of New Enterprise, were joined in wed lock by the Rev. E. D. Shoemaker, at the res idence of our old and much respected friend, Adam Haderman, Esq., the bride's father. The wedding party was very select. Among the number was our mutual friends Alexander King and H. D. Tate, Esqrs., of Bedford, who had the misfortune, in driving from Woodberry to New Enterprise, to have a regular break- down, and they only reached the waiting party by the most vigorous pedestrianism. Imme- diately after the ceremony and refreshments the party started for Hopewell, a distance of eight miles, to meet the afternoon train on the Broad Top Railroad. After leaving Pattons- ville the road became very heavy, and the hackman had great difficulty in "steering his craft." Mud! mud! every foot of the way! The party seemed, however, as Mark Tapley would say, "jolly!" When a sudden lurch, a few little screams, and the inmates were tum- bled together promiscuously—"up set!" The bridle party "up set!" ran all along the line down to Hopewell! Well! here was a go! The bridegroom crawled through the rear window of the hack and proclaimed that the bride and others were safe inside—only a little the worse for mud! Fooh! how dirty! The truth is, reader, if you are disposed to laugh, mud ain't pleasant under such circumstances! To soil nice dresses, gotten up expressly for the occasion, the first time we wear them, makes mothers and wives, (we know our wife does, like sixty,) let alone brides and brides maids, scold! The interesting party was "set up," but there was the dilapidated hack and the queer expression of Sam; he thought it was a *Dichl* of a job—a hub smashed, the spokes out and no time was to be lost, and there were at least eight furlongs to Hopewell, and it was almost car time. Tate, who had tried "Walk- er's Line" in the morning, no doubt again said "walk!" and bride, groom and all parties "walked in," through, at least, four inches of mud to Hopewell—just in time for the cars! And, then, such rejoicing. Even "Dolph" smiled a half doubtful smile! And they bid farewell to bad roads and thought Broad Top the greatest institution between Hopewell and Huntingdon, where they arrived a little the worse for wear, at four o'clock, P. M.

At eight o'clock, the same evening, the same party, reinforced by quite a number of the first citizens of Huntingdon, and others, as- sembled at the residence of Henry W. Miller, Esq., and witnessed the marriage ceremony between Mr. M. I. Haderman, of New Enter- prise, and Miss Rose, third daughter of Henry W. Miller, Esq. The ceremony was celebrated by Rev. James C. Clarke, and was brief and impressive. After the ceremony the company was invited to a table groaning beneath the weight of the most delicious refreshments, where every person appeared to do justice to the occasion. The party was one of the most sociable and temperate that we have had the pleasure of meeting for some time, and passed off splendidly. Mrs. Haderman received, from her numerous friends and relatives, a large number of valuable gifts and souvenirs, con- sisting of silver butter dishes, butter knives, forks, spoons, fruit dishes, etc., etc., making a very fine array of presents, which bespeak volumes of golden opinions entertained by the donors. Both parties took the Cincinnati express east at 11.12 the same evening. The good wishes of all attend them.

Death of Gen. A. P. Wilson.—General Andrew Porter Wilson died at his re- sidence, in this town, on Tuesday last, the 28th ult., after a lingering illness, aged 65 years.—He was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, graduated at Jefferson College in 1823, and en- tered the law office of George B. Porter of Lan- caster, afterwards Governor of Michigan, from whence he went to the law school at Litchfield, Connecticut, where he graduated in the same class with Hon. A. V. Parsons of Philadelphia, he commencing the practice of law at Williams- port, Pa., and General Wilson, under the aus pices and patronage of his cousin, Hon. David R. Porter, opened an office and commenced practice in Huntingdon in 1827. Through the influence of Gov. Porter he was appointed Dis- trict Attorney of this county, in the discharge of the duties of which office he displayed such abilities and legal learning that he soon took a front rank in his profession, and at once en tered upon a large and lucrative practice, and was, until his retirement from the law in 1866, one of the leading lawyers in this part of the State. Amongst those who studied law in his office are Hon. George Taylor, President Judge, Hon. John Cresswell. Hon. Thad. Banks, T. P. Campbell, now of Davenport, Iowa, Hon. R. Milton Speer, our present member of Congress, and Hon. R. Bruce Petrikin, now of the State Senate, his relative and for many years his law partner. To a fine personal appearance and agreeable manner, General Wilson added fine abilities, and a very kind and generous heart He was exceedingly warm in his friendships, popular with the people, and in the trial of causes before juries, he became and remained until his retirement from practice a formidable antagonist. By his untiring industry and ex- tensive practice he became rich, and it was always to him a sincere pleasure to have his friends enjoy his hospitality. To his enterprise and activity the people of this section are in a large degree indebted for the development of the Broad Top coal fields, and the construction of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, of which Company, he was from its first or- ganization, and at the time of his death, a Di- rector. He never was married, but leaves among other relatives to mourn his loss, a niece and two nephews, who inherit his estate, children of his deceased brother, Adolphus D. Wilson, Esq., formerly an eminent lawyer at Williamsport, Pa. In politics General Wilson was an ardent Democrat, and for many years a leading member of his party. He had, how- ever, a distaste for public office, and against his judgment was in 1846 brought out as the Democratic candidate for Congress, but the District being largely against him, he was de- feated by a small majority, although his own county gave a majority in his favor. The peo ple of Sinking Valley, Blair county, will ever gratefully remember him for his instrumental- ity in developing the zinc mines of that valley and the erection of zinc works at Birmingham in this county. In the earlier history of the State he took a very active part in military affairs, and was earnest in his efforts and lib- eral in his expenditures of money to arouse and organize the military spirit of the Com monwealth. He was liberal and generous to a fault—in his death the poor have lost a good friend—and he will be generally missed and sincerely mourned in this section of the State.

Proceedings of the Borough Coun- cil.—Stated Meeting, March 3, 1871.

Present: Chief Burgess, Mr. Elliott, Asst. Burgesses, Messrs. Africa and Murray.

Council, Messrs. Strickler, Carmon, William- son, Leister and Shaffer.

The minutes of the last stated meeting were read and approved.

A petition of 13 citizens praying the erec- tion of a public lamp at the south-east corner of Church and St. Clair streets was read, and on motion, the committee on streets was in- structed to cause a lamp to be erected at the point named. The Chief Burgess laid before the Council a communication from the Man- ufacturer of a patent street lamp, in which gasoline is used, when, on motion, the Chief Burgess was authorized to procure one-fourth of a dozen of said lamps.

Complaint having been made of obstruction in Washington street, and the pavement on the south side of said street, between Bath and Franklin streets, the Chief Burgess was instructed to issue his warrant, directed to the High Constable to cause said obstructions to be removed.

Mr. Africa, from the special Committee to which was referred the petition praying the pas- sage of an ordinance requiring the owners of buildings to number the same and changing the names of certain streets, reported "An act changing the names of certain streets and providing for the numbering of houses in the borough," which ordinance was read and, considered, and the rules being suspended, was passed finally and ordered to be printed.

A petition of the citizens residing in the eastern end of the borough, complaining that the public roads at and near the eastern end of the bridge over Standing Stone Creek has been so blockaded with lumber and railroad ties as to hinder the passage of wagons and footmen, was read, and, on motion, the Street Commissioner was directed to notify the owners of such ties and lumber that the same must be removed from the public street.

Bills were read and orders granted as fol- lows, to wit:

Hunt. Gas Co., for Feb. 1871,	$26.00
Check Roll Street Com. for Feb.,	15.75
Total	$41.75

Adjourned.

Advertising.—Professor Eastman, of the Poughkeepsie Commercial College, in a recent lecture, made some very sensible re- marks upon advertising. His views are worthy of attention, as he has made advertising a life study; and by practicing (even recklessly) what he preaches, has achieved a large suc- cess in his department. He says that the merchants of Europe are far in advance of American merchants in skilful advertising, as well as in the extent to which they advertise. It is not unfrequently the case that single firms on the other side of the Atlantic expend $100,000 per annum in advertising their busi- ness. He deprecates the method of advertis- ing in a single advertisement an entire stock, and claims that each article should be ad- vertised thoroughly by itself. He cites as a good example of the benefits of thorough ad- vertising, the paying of $22,000 by A. T. Stewart upon one occasion to advertise a cer- tain line of goods by which means he realized a clear profit of $100,000. Advertising, to be most successful, must be thorough enough to produce an excitement in the minds of the public. Many a man lacks pluck to go on, and fails to reap the full fruits of his outlay by stopping only a *little too soon*. He argues that the general principles of advertising are the same in all kinds of business, and that everything else being equal, the man who suc- ceeds by this means in one business would also succeed in any other.

Mr. Bonner once asked Mr. Bennett, of the *Herald*, if he could have the use of three pages of his paper, and upon being told that, by paying double price, he could have all he wanted, promptly replied that he would take the whole advertising space of the paper. He did take it, and filled it with the repetition of an advertisement which alone would not have occupied ten lines. It paid as all thorough advertising is certain to do. A man who does not know how to make advertising pay is no more a thorough business man than one who cannot judge for himself of the value of the goods.

The Riddlesburg Furnace people put their second stack in blast on Saturday last. The Furnace has been yielding splendidly for some time—averaging about thirty tons a day.

Railroad Projects.—The citizens of the northern portion of Fulton county are taking steps for the immediate construction of railroads which will bring their rich mineral lands at once into the market. Our columns yesterday contained an account of a large meeting recently held at Burnt Cabins, Fulton county, for the purpose of constructing a road from that point to Mount Union, Huntingdon county, on the Pennsylvania Central, a dis- tance of about twent-five miles. Joseph Mif- flin, esq., is now engaged in surveying the route. A rout is also to be surveyed from Burnt Cabins *via* Sideling Hill Gap to a point on the Huntingdon and Broad Top railroad, to reach the Bituminous coal of the Broad Top region. These roads when completed will be brought into connection with the Cumberland Valley at Chambersburg, by means of a road through Cowan's Gap, the route of which has already been surveyed.

The engineer (Jos. Mifflin, esq.,) writing on this subject, describes the whole region as one vast deposit of iron ore. The ores are of nearly every variety, embracing hematite, fossil, pipe, etc. He has seen the Chestnut Hill mines near Columbia, as well as the Cornwall mines, but here are ores extending over an area of country equal in extent to scores of Chestnut Hills and Cornwalls, and of unfath- omed depth, awaiting that development which railroads alone can give. The region offers a spledid field for enterprise. The ores are needed at Pittsburg and in the east. Mr. Mifflin is of opinion that the region to be opened by the contemplated roads, will be- come at no distant day a great iron manufac- turing center. Its proximity to the Broad Top coal fields and the Pennsylvania Central railroad will give it a great advantage. The great value of the minerals of this portion of the state need only to become known to at- tract the attention of capitalists.—*Harrisburg Patriot Feb. 25th.*

Meeting of the Members of the Bar.—On Wednesday, the 1st inst., the members of the Huntingdon Bar, met for the purpose of pay- ing their last tribute of respect to the memory of General A. P. Wilson, who died at his residence in this place, on the previous Tuesday.

J. G. Miles, Esq., was called to the chair, and Milton S. Lytle, elected Secretary.

The Chairman addressed the meeting at some length, upon the life and character of the deceased, and the lessons to be drawn from the occasion.

On motion of D. Caldwell, Esq., Messrs. W. P. Orbison, J. M. Bailey and J. R. Durborrow, were appointed a committee to draft and report resolu- tions. They reported the following:

After many years of useful and active life, re- plete with hospitality and kindness, General A. P. Wilson, a brother member of the Bar, has been re- moved from among us, by the orderings of an All Wise, but inscrutable Providence, we have therefore met, not only in accordance with our usage upon such sad events, but with the remembrance by many of us of the repeated acts of courtesy and hospitality, received from the deceased brother, during an association with him of many years at the Bar, and desiring to give some expression to our feelings of respect and esteem for him, and of sorrow for his loss, therefore

Resolved, That while we condole with those who constituted the family of the deceased, and tender to them, our deepest sympathies in this sad be- reavement, we would remind them of that great consolation which they may find in his long, useful and industrious life.

Resolved, That we will attend in a body the fun- eral of our deceased brother.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions and of the proceedings of this meeting, be presented to the niece and nephews of the deceased, and that they be published in the county papers.

Remarks were then made by D. Blair, W. P. Or- bison and S. F. Brown, Esqs., on the appropriate- ness of the resolutions, after which they were unan- imously adopted. J. G. MILES,

Milton S. Lytle, Sec'y. Chairman.

Orbisonia Items.—A well-wisher of the Journal writes us the following items from Orbisonia, under date of March 1, 1871:

"The Keystone Guards, Capt. Baker, turned out the largest number of men on the 22d ult., that have gotten together at any one time. The company now numbers seventy-nine men. The uniform worn by them is dark blue, dress coat, trimmed with red; light blue pants with red stripe and Burnside hat, worn up at one side, with feather. This makes a very nice suit. They are armed with Simmon's Riffled muskets.

"Checker are the prevailing game. What Base Ball or Billiards are to New York and Philadelphia, checkers are to Orbisonia. I say fearlessly that some of the best checker players in the county are in the lower end. Shall I say best in the State? A series of games for the championship of Orbisonia and Cromwell township were played, a few days ago, between T. O. Cloyd and B. F. Ripple, best out of five, draws not counted. Seven games were played and T. O. Cloyd succeed- ed in getting three games and was declared the champion. Others in this vicinity play equally as well.

"We have a Literary Society in town which is in quite a flourishing condition. It meets every Tuesday evening. The last subject dis- cussed was; Resolved, That the sexes should be equally educated. The judges decided, on the merits of the debate, negatively, but an appeal to to the house, on the merits of the question, it decided affirmatively.

"Rev. Mr. Long, of the M. E. Church, has delivered his farewell sermon here and pre- pared to leave for Conference. Mr. Long leaves quite a number of friends and takes with him our best wishes for his health and prosperity. Yours truly,

ARCHIBALD Z. GREGORY.

Encouraging.—The following letter sent us by Isaac Smith, under date of Solomon City, Kansas, February 27th, 1871, speaks for itself:

"Enclosed please find $2 for which you will please continue to send your very excellent paper. I have taken, read and paid for it, I believe, for thirty years while residing in my native county of Huntingdon. It has always been a welcome visitor in my family. It is rendered still more so now that we reside some seventeen hundred miles from the home of my childhood and the kind associations of my after life. Indeed I could not afford to de- prive myself and family of the pleasurable sat- isfaction its weekly visits afford us.

"We are very much pleased with the en- larged and beautified appearance of your pa- per, and I doubt not its usefulness, for good to the county and party, will be realized in proportion to its enlarged and improved ap pearance. I am glad to see already that the Republicans of Huntingdon county have come to the sensible conclusion that there is noth ing to be gained, but much to be lost, by dis sentions, both to the county and party, and for the future they will not be led off by side issues.'"

Public Sale of Personal Property. —*Wednesday, March 15th*, 1871, at the resi- dence of the subscriber, on corner of the Dia- mond, opposite the Post Office.

One Suit Walnut Parlor Furniture, One Suit Walnut Bedroom Furniture, One Suit English Grain Bedroom Furniture, Two Elegant Mirrors, Lace Window Curtains, Four Patent Spring Window Shades, One Walnut Hair Cloth Sofa, One Doz. Cane Seat Chairs, Brussels, Ingrain, Hall, Stair and Rag Carpets, Bedroom, Diningroom and Kitchen Furniture, Stoves, Tinware, Glassware, Dishes, Crockery, Hair Mat- tresses, Spring Beds, Feather Beds, Pil- lows, Bolsters, Bedding, &c., and a variety of other articles.

Furniture, Carpets, &c., almost new, only in use but a short time.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, p. m.

TERMS.—Over $5 three month, over $20 six months credit.

Feb. 8, 1871–2t. R. U. JACOB.

Post Office Appointments.—The following Post Office Appointments have been made for this county: James Creck, (Markles- burg), George B. Brumbaugh, vice John G. Boyer, resigned; Dudley, John S. Haffly, vice B. F. Defibaugh, resigned, and Coalmont, An drew Hicks, vice L. W. Estey, resigned.

These gentlemen are all excellent men, as far as we know. With John S. Haffly, of Dud- ley, we have been acquainted almost from childhood and we know him to be an excellent man, and a sound Republican. If he has ever been regarded in any other light he must have been mis-represented because he is too can- did a man to say one thing and do another.

If you want the best new Mackerel and Her- ring by the barrel, ½, ¼, or kit, *warranted* and *cheap*, go to Lewis' Red Front Grocery. Cash, smoked meat, corn, oats, and potatoes taken in trade.

For Teas Coffees, Sugars, Syrups, Baking Molasses, Spices, etc., etc., go to Lewis' Red Front Grocery.

For the best Chewing and Smoking Tobac- cos, go to Lewis' Red Front Grocery.

For Queensware, Glassware, Rockingham Yellow and Stoneware, Wooden and Willow, ware, go to Lewis' Red Front Grocery.

For the best assortment of Whitewash, Scrub- bing, and Dusting Brushes, and Soaps of all kinds, go to Lewis' Red Front Grocery.

For dried Sweet Corn, Peas, Hominy, Beans, Barley, Rice, etc., go to Lewis' Red Front Gro cery.

The cheapest, because it is the best, the Coffee roasted expressly for and sold at Lewis' Red Front Grocery.

Saxton Items.—On Saturday, the 18th ult., two employees of the H. & B. T. R. R., named John Williams and Oscar Corbett, whilst engaged in coupling cars at Saxton, were caught between the bumpers and pretty badly squeezed, but fortunately escaped with but slight injuries.

On the 11th, a horse, attached to a sleigh belonging to Samuel Stolor, took fright and ran away. Mr. Stoler and a young lady, the occupants of the vehicle, were thrown out and sustained slight injuries.

Engine No. 128 was thrown from the track near Dudley, on Wednesday last, and consid- erably damaged. The accident was caused by a misplaced switch. No one was hurt.—*Bedford County Press.*

A Come Down.—On Thursday after- noon last, while some persons were seated on the railing of the sidewalk, near the late resi- dence of Gen. Wilson, awaiting the starting of the funeral procession, the railing suddenly gave way, precipitating some four or five per- sons backwards, over a stone wall, some seven or eight feet. G. A. Miller, one of the party, received one or two rather severe cuts about the head, and was the only person receiving injuries of any consequence, the balance of the party having come off each with a few slight scratches, and their clothing rather the worse for mud. All however seemed disposed to congratulate themselves on having escaped so easily, as the accident might have been much more serious.

An Impostor Circulating.—A man calling himself Rev. Chas. E. Raymond, who was recently baptised in the Baptist Church, at York, proves to be an impostor. He left York rather suddenly when he saw an article from the Boston *Congregationalist* concerning him which gives him the following "recom- mend": "He is a Jew by birth, a play actor by profession, an impostor in truth, is small, nervous, with black hair and whiskers, small light blue eyes; wears spectacles, shows forg- ed credentials and a letter of dismission from an association in London." He may chance to pass this way and our readers had better save the above picture of him.

The Monitor Should Have a Pow- er Press.—The editor of the *Monitor* publishes, from week to week, the names of his subscribers who pay up and advance him monies towards buying a Power Press. This is right. The Democrats should help him out of the woods at once. We hope that he will be able to accomplish the object he has in view, and that the Democrat- ic party, for the sake of the town, will put him in a conditon to print a paper that will be sec- ond to no Democratic paper in the State. If Democrats *will have* a paper, let them act sensible, and support one that they can be proud of. Democrats, roll in your greenbacks.

One of the best points made by Senator Schurz in his great speech on the San Domin- go question was that the people were not fit to be sharers in our civilization. "It cannot be shown," said he, by the most devoted sup porter of this project, that they ever purchas- ed any carpets from the large stock of Fisher and Sons, or that they know what carpeting is. "Shall we then degrade ourselves by sharing our liberties with such a people. It.

A Rare Chance.—Glazier and Bro, have just received a new lot of Dry Goods, Dress Goods, &c., to which the attention of consum- ers is invited.

Choice Black Alpacas, Prints of the best qualities and latest styles, and muslins of different qualities at astonishingly low figures.

If you want bargains, that is the place where they can be had. March 9, 2t.

Severely Hurt.—A little son, aged about four years, of Luden Long, living in Charleston, in the out-skirts of Huntingdon, on Wednesday of last week, fell off a fence and severely cut his forehead, laying the skull bare for an inch or more. The Doctor was called in, dressed the wound and at the latest accounts he was doing very well,

Pittsburgh Female College.—The present term of this Institution closes on the 16th inst., and the spring term opens on the 21st. The Faculty consists of twenty-two members, and amongst the number are some of the best instructors in the State. Send for a catalogue to the Principal, Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., and learn full particulars.

Huntingdon and Broad Top Rail- road—*Report of Coal Shipped:*

	TONS.
For the week ending March 4, 1871.....	7,300
Same date last year.....	5,451
Increase for week.....	1,849
Shipped for the year 1871.....	41,826
Same date last year.....	34,571
Increase for year 1871.....	7,256

The Earthquake.—It has been thought that the recent earthquake did not visit Phil adelphia, but either it or somebody very like it must have hit Oak Hall, if we may judge from the up heaving of mountains of fine clothing there, and the swallowing up of low prices, which has been noticed at Wanamaker & Brown's.

Edi.—Mr. H. Harper, (dealer in Watches, Jewelry, &c.,) has removed from 520 Arch street to 722 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, as will be seen by his advertisement in this issue. This is an old-established and reliable house— noted especially for solid Silver, Fine Watches and Jewelry. *He welcomes his old and new friends.*

Number Your Residnce.—By a late ordi- nance of the Town Council, every person is compelled to number their residence within sixty days. Our friend U. B. Lewis at 304½ Hill street is prepared to furnish all styles of numbers at trifling cost. Go and examine specimens and leave your orders. *

Something New at the Bazaar of Fashion.—Mrs. L. A Hamer respectfully an- nounces that she is now making a specialty of cleaning and coloring ladies' and gentlemen's Kid Gloves, and white and mixed Furs. Call at the corner of Bath and Mifflin streets, Hun- tingdon, Pa.

Barn Burned.—The barn of John Roads, of New Woodbury township, Blair county, was burned to the ground on last Saturday evening. About 37 head of horses and horned cattle were burned with 400 bushels of grain and other products of the farm. The fire is sup- posed to have been the work of an incendiary

Fisher & Sons will receive, during the next thirty days, their large spring stock of carpet- ings, mattings, &c. They show the largest and best selected stock in the county and sell the cheapest. March 8, 6t.

The laborers employed by Lowry, Wil- liams & Co., on the Bedford and Bridgeport Railroad all struck for $1.75 per day on Fri- day last. They have been receiving $1.50 per day heretofore. Since writing the above we learn that they have gone to work again with- out any increase of wages.

Kishacoquillas Seminary.—The spring ses sion of this Institution opens first Monday, (3 day) of April. A normal class, under the charge of Mr. Bell, County Supt., of Mifflin Co., will be formed at the opening of the ses- sion and continue throughout. March 1st. 2t.

Pearl Drop.—This is an excellent article for beautifying the complexion, as will be attested by those who have tried it. Man- ufactured and for sale by Mrs. L. A. Hamer. Druggists and Milliners supplied.

The weather has been damp for a day or two and consequently McKiernan has made a fine sale of tobacco, cigars, pipes, tobacco pouches, &c. &c., call and see him at Broad Top corner. March 1st. 2t.

The Huntingdon Bar has lost nine of its members, by death, in ten years. This is certainly a very heavy mortality among the members of the legal profession of this place.

Rooms to let.—A number of rooms, suita- ble for offices or small families, can be had in Cunningham's building, on Railroad street. Call at S. B. Chaney & Co.'s store. tf.

Broad Top corner is looking up. Everybody buys their fine cut chewing and every other variety of tobacco, cigars, snuffs, &c., of Mc- Kiernan. March 1st. 2t.

Valuable Real Estate.—The Trustees of Henry Sharer, dec'd., advertise some valuable real estate for sale in to day's issue. Here is a rare chance for capitalists.

All the notions of the people can be sup- plied by the notions at McKiernan's at Broad Top corner. A great variety on hand March 1st. 2t.

C. R. McKiernan (successor of J. Lamber- son,) has the finest brands of tobacco, cigars, snuffs, &c., at Broad Top corner. March 1st, 2t.

The best thing out Weidas Revolving Smoothing Iron, for sale at A. R. Stewart & Co. March 8, 2-m.

Look out for new goods at 732 & 734 Hill street. Capt. Tom Johnston is now in the east purchasing stock of spring goods.

You will find a complete assortment of Flower and Garden Seeds at Patton's Drug Store. March 1st. tf.

Learn how to effectually cure your corns by calling at Dr. Patton's Drug Store. March 1st. 2t.

"That is perfection Baking Powder sure!" Yes, ma'am, Patton has it for sale. March 1st. 2t.

Horse and cattle powders at Patton's, March 1st. 2t.

Concentrated Lye and Potash at Patton's March 1st. 2t.

Teas at cost at Patton's Drug Store. March 1st. 2t.

Philadelphia Market.

March 6, 1871.

Extra family flour,	$7 00
Superfine flour,	5 56
Fancy brands,	8 00
Rye flour,	5 00
Corn Meal,	4 00
White wheat per bu.,	1 65
Red Wheat,	1 45
Corn,	80
Rye,	1 00
Oats.	58

Huntingdon Market.

March. 7. 1871.

White wheat flour,	$7 25
Red wheat flour,	7 00
White wheat per bu,	1 35
Red wheat,	1 25
Rye,	85
Corn,	70
Oats'	40
Butter per pound,	35
Eggs per dozen,	25

Miscellaneous.

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of dece- dents.

Office in the Journal Building. [feb.1,'71.

S. E. Henry, T. S. Johnston. } { S. H. Isenberg, B. F. Isenberg.

HENRY & CO.,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Wholesal and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS, CAPS,
FURS, CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
CLOTHING, IRON,
NAILS, GLASS,
PUTTY, OILS,
PAINTS, SALT, PLASTER, &C., &C.

Proprietors of the WARRIOR RIDGE FLOURING MILLS. Flour and Feed constantly on hand.

Cash paid for all kinds of grain. Produce ta- ken in exchange for goods at the Mammoth Store. Feb. 15, 1871.

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS AT MARCHS.'

Having purchased the the greatest variety of goods ever brought to Huntingdon, they are pre- pared to give great bargains to those who patron- ize their establishment. Their stock consists in part of

MUSLINS,
CALICOES,
DELAINES,
GINGHAMS,
FLANNELS, &c.,

at reduced prices. Also a choice selection of Ladies' Dress Goods.

Merinos, figured and plain; Alpacas; Mohair; all wool Delaines; Lusters, Poplins; also a com- plete assortment of Gentlemen's wear, such as

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERS,
SATINETTS,
JEANS,
COTTONADES,

at astonishingly low prices.

We do not consider it any trouble to show goods, and would be pleased to have the ladies and the public generally call and examine our new stock, which we are determined to sell at the lowest cash prices.

In connection with our other business we have established a first-class

LUMBER YARD,

where all kinds of lumber for building purposes can be had at reasonable rates. Boards, Lath, Shingles, &c., &c., always on hand.

MARCH & BRO.

Huntingdon, Jan. 4, 1871.

Dry Goods and Groceries.

SMITH IN HIS NEW BUILDING

CALL AND EXAMINE.

IF YOU WANT GREAT BARGAINS GO TO SMITH'S NEW STORE.

The best Sugar and Molasses, Coffee, and Tea Chocolate, Flour, Fish, Salt and Vinegar, Confec- tionaries, Fruits, Cigars, Tobacco, and spices of the best, and all kinds, and every other article usu- ally found in a Grocery Store.

Also—Drugs

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

The Work is Coming.

The winter has waned apace and the advent of spring is at hand; but we will not *now* speak of balmy breezes and cooing turtle doves. We still have many vigorous storms to meet, and the stern labors of the field to encounter. Are we all ready?—Are the plows all stored away burnished and bright? Is the harrow ready, and the cultivators? And what of the seeds? Have we secured the fine plump seed oats and the best varieties of potatoes. In short *all* the things which we will need when the throng of work comes on, are to be thought of *now*, during the brief period that intervenes before the snows shall have finally melted away.

But while the active duties of the field will now begin to press themselves upon our attention, there are other things which will still need reflection and demand forethought. Foremost amongst these things is the great object of *advancement*. We have organized an "Association" for this purpose and decided to have a Fair during the coming season for the exposition of the products of the farm, the shop, and the manufactory. And why? Why have we taken all this care and labor upon us? Simply for one great and absorbing purpose—*improvement*. Onward, upward! Better crops, finer fruits, improved stock, and *larger returns*. It has also been decided to hold a Spring Fair, sometime during the month of April, for the exhibition of stock animals, seeds, and implements. The details of the arrangement for this Spring Fair will be published in due time by the gentlemen who have the matters in charge, and we earnestly hope that persons having fine stock animals, seeds or implements for sale or hire will avail themselves of the advantages offered by this occasion. This is the time to begin our preparations for a successful fall exhibition. *Now* let us purchase or hire fine animals. *Now* let us procure the best of seeds, which, planted in good soil and fructified with genial rains and our fostering care, shall produce fruits worthy of exhibition and creditable alike to the exhibitor and the occasion upon which they shall be shown. Let us take hold of this matter with a hearty good will, and forever dispel the illusion that our mountain region is incapable of producing good crops or fine fruits. We know that it *is* an illusion, for we have seen as fine fruits and good crops as ever the earth has borne, that were produced in our own vicinity.

The Currant and its Culture.

Of all the fruits in a farmer's garden, there is none more useful than the currant. When the plantation is once made it will last for many years without much attention and the fruits are so easily gathered that the younger members of the family can be set to it, and think it nothing but fun to gather them. They usually bring a very good price in market, and even if not convenient to market, they make the best of jelly, which always sells well. But, setting aside any question of profit, there is always a use for them at home. With sugar, for supper, or as a jelly, one can have currants all the year round—to say nothing of wine, which, however, we do not recommend; for it cannot be made of this fruit without an abundance of sugar, which, as it ferments, forms rum. Currant wine is thus but rum flavored with currant juice, and is not a very desirable beverage to "have in the house."

The currant, to succeed well, should have as cool a soil as can be found for it, as it is a native of mountains or cool elevations, and does not like our summer roasted earth. The soil should be made still cooler by heavy mulch of corn stalks laid under and about the bushes. It makes no difference if in time this material becomes a foot or more thick. There is then little to be done except an annual winter or spring pruning. This cuts out the weak shoots and leaves the strong ones, and these are better for being shortened a little.

Sometimes the currant suffers much from the currant-borer. This insect deposits its eggs in the young shoots in the summer while the wood is half mature. These eggs soon hatch, and the young larvæ remain in the pith until the following spring, when they take wings, get out, and fly away. The whole pith of a young shoot will in many cases be entirely eaten out. In such cases the shoots push out but feebly, and never makes a vigorous growth. To get rid of these insects the best plan is to cut the branches away at this time, which have the "worms" in and destroy them. The weakened appearance of the shoots will indicate the branches which have been bored, or the little black speck left by the insect when it deposited the egg—at any rate the cutting across of a suspected shoot will always tell whether it is hollow or not. A little experience will soon make one expert in detecting a bored shoot.

Grafting Fruit Trees.

If one has any old or worn out fruit trees, it pays well to graft them with other kinds. Now is the time to cut the grafts, and the time to put them on is just after the buds begin to swell in spring. The grafts must be kept till then in the earth, and as cool as possible. Cleft-grafting is the best, and quite large grafts may be used if desirable. Grafting is very easy. All that is necessary is to make the inner bark next the wood of the scion come against the inner bark of the stock to be grafted. To do this with certainty, those who have not had much practice slant the graft a trifle so that part of the scion is a little inside the line and a part out. There is then sure to be one part which crosses, and union is certain.

SWIFT'S GINGERBREAD RECIPE.—Ingredients, two teacups of molsses, one of butter; two teaspoons of ginger, one even full of bi-carbonate of soda; one teacup of warm water; flour enough to make a soft dough. After placed in the bake tin, flour your hands to put it into shape, and with a knife cross cut the top into squares or dimonds. Bake until "done!"

Educational.

The Best Education.

What is the best education, or how shall we instruct our children? Such is the question that each generation considers; such is the question it wishes to solve in order to apply its solution to the generation destined to replace it. It is not only the ambition to lead our children to our level, which impels us to the examination of this problem, it is above all the ardent desire to prepare in them, to realize in them, the ideal of which we have had glimpses and which we have not been able to attain.—We wish to transmit to them our aspirations, so that they may pursue them; we wish to show to them the end which seems to flee before us, so that they may attain it; in short, we wish that they surpass us; and it is with this hope that each generation renews, for that which follows it, the eternal problem of the best education.

What is to-day the ideal that the best education proposes? It is the preparation of the citizen for future society, by the development of the child in such conditions that all his being may be harmonious,—that nothing to him may offend our conception of the beautiful,—that no over-excitation or repression of a faculty may be revealed in him.

Education is physical, moral, and intellectual, and, in order to realize our ideal, it is necessary to give to each of these departments all it can possibly receive; we wish that the child, becoming man or woman, may attain the plenitude of its faculties in such conditions, that the activity of the body, the sensitiveness of the conscience, the intellectual power required may give to this being of our preference, the surest and most energetic powers of laboring, of doing good, of perfecting himself by aiding others, that consequently he may obtain the greatest possible amount of happiness.

To make our children wiser, better, nobler, worthier, and happier than we have been, is, indeed, the sum of our wishes. And what are the surest means of realizing them? It is sometimes replied: "The best education is that which succeeds best." This reply hides under an appearance of pure simplicity a profound truth. There are no absolute systems; each subject demands a peculiar culture. The best system is that which rears the best child. If this system be moral, if it realizes our harmonious ideal, that is, if it gives to each individual all the development of which he is capable, it is good. Are there, then, no principles in education upon which one can or ought to be founded? We believe the study of human nature unfolds general principles which are of great value in education, but it is also important that the system to which these principles serve as a base, be large enough and in a measure elastic enough to adapt and diversify itself according to each individuality. The rule is good if its application has made of each the utmost. But in what measure does education aid in the formation of the moral, intellectual, and physical being? May we not err in attributing to an imperfect education faults which belong to the individual? This merits attention, so much the more as in an opposite sense it encounters opinions equally absolute. Some wish education to form all the moral and intellectual being, and, as it were, the physical; others wish nature to do all and education nothing, or almost nothing. These two views seem to us half true, half false. Physically, the human being, as every animal, is capable of more or less energy, of more or less activity, according as it is cared for with more or less discernment,—cared, for not enervated, for excess of management is clearly prejudicial to health and vigor of temperament. Intellectually, the human being is born with faculties, tastes, and aptitudes, which are indeed increased and extended by culture. Morally, the human being is born with affinities, inclinations, antipathies, which are developed according to circumstances, examples, and opportunities. If we admit that the intelligent culture of the physical, moral, and intellectual being brings these results, we will not be able to deny that education, without creating in any degree the faculties of the human being, stimulates in him aptitudes, animates in him sentiments, communicates to him a physical force, an intellectual power, and a moral strength, of which he would be almost deprived without it, or which would always have remained in a latent state. No one, we suppose, denies farther the influence of education upon the mind. It acquires all except the faculty of acquiring; that is, the ability to know and to remember; it acquires because it is almost infinitely rich and sensitive. Education creates not the mind; it improves it; it teaches how to use it. The moral sense is developed by knowledge, by intelligence, by comparison; yet exercise gives neither prompt memory nor faculty to him who has not received them from nature. Warnings and counsels do not always inspire abnegation or devotion in the egotist; gymnastics do not give the muscles of an athlete to the being who has received only a weakly constitution; but intellectual gymnastics will increase and will strenthen the memory; they will make manifest the intellectual elements which would have remained hidden without them. Experience will correct the egotist and wrest him from himself; physical gymnastics will strengthen the muscles and make pliant the limbs of the feeble child. Without these necessary exercises, without this culture, without this effort which ought to cause his good qualities to rise and oppose themselves to his ignorance, to his errors, to his faults even, man would remain a savage, ruled not by his reason but by his inclinations.

Finally, why separate the intellectual from the moral faculties? Both are distinct faculties, but all are faculties of the same intelligence. The human being is a unit, and his intelligance is a unit; it is his intelligence which is endowed with moral susceptibility; it diserns good and evil, right and wrong, as well as the beautiful and ugly. Man judges each with his mind; what we call reason and conscience are faculties of the mind, as well as memory, judgment and imagination. These faculties are diverse, that is all; if some can be enlarged, others can also.

Miscellaneous.

DRUGS!! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!

(Stock New and perfectly Pure,)

J. R. PATTON

Near the Depot, Huntingdon, Pa.

PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, NOTIONS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, TOBACCO, SEGARS, AND PIPES,

FAMILY GROCERIES.

Crackers, Nuts, Fruits, &c., &c., &c.,

Choice Wines, Brandy, Gin, &c., &c.,

and pure old Monongahela Rye whisky for family medicinal use.

Special care given to filling Prescriptions.

Call at the Depot Drug Store for any and everything you may need in our line.

MEDICINES. MEDICINES.

Jan. 4, '71.

Clothing.

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

The Largest Stock; the Finest Goods; the Newest styles; the Best Workmanship; the Greatest Variety, at MARKET and SIXTH Streets,

In BOYS' WEAR we have every kind of material and every variety of styles suitable for YOUTH from 16 to 20, BOYS from 9 to 16, and CHILDREN from 5 to 9 years all durable and strong, made with special reference to rough usage. In this department our PRICES are astonishingly low. MARKET and SIXTH Streets.

WANAMAKER AND BROWN'S OAK HALL.

We have made our Establishment "THE HEADQUARTERS OF COUNTRY TRADE" in Clothing, and we can assure our friends from out of town that they need look no further than OAK HALL for satisfactory Clothing and satisfactory Prices. Full Stock all the year round. MARKET and SIXTH Streets.

Our CUSTOM-WORK is of the very best character. Easy rules for measurement, prices, &c., sent free to any part of America, and good fits guaranteed. MARKET and SIXTH Sts.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

jan18

REMOVAL.
READ, PAUSE AND REFLECT.

SEEK NO FURTHER

FOR A CHEAPER, BETTER SELECTED AND MORE FASHIONABLE

STOCK OF CLOTHING,

Than that at

GEORGE F. MARSH'S,

in the second story of Read's new building, on Hill street, cannot be found, besides a fine assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

he is prepared to offer to the public the finest line of

AMERICAN, ENGLISH & FRENCH CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,

ever brought to town, which will be *MADE TO ORDER IN THE LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES,* at rates never before equalled since the war.

Those in want of Clothing will consult their own interest by examining my goods and learning my prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Thankful for past patronage and being determined to guard his customer's interests, he solicits a continuance of the same.

GEO. F. MARSH.

Jan. 4, '71.

1871. 1871

CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS.

H. ROMAN.

NEW CLOTHING,

FOR

FALL AND WINTER,

JUST RECEIVED AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material and made in the best workmanlike manner, call a H. ROMAN'S, opposite the Franklin House, in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Jan. 4, '71.

Boots, Shoes and Leather.

REMOVED TO THE NORTH EAST Corner of the Diamond.

CAN'T BE BEATEN!

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of

LEATHERS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Jan. 4, '71.

DOWN WITH PRICES.

WILLIAM AFRICA

has just opened up a large and varied assortment of BOOTS, SHOES, LADIES' GAITERS, GLOVE KID SHOES,

and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.

I have at all times an assortment of

HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES

on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care, and I can confidently recommend all articles in my establishment.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.

WILLIAM AFRICA.

Jan. 4, '71.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR FEET.

Ladies wishing to be supplied with neat and good shoes, will find it to their advantage to call on

DANIEL HERTZLER & BRO.,

at their shop, on Railroad street, opposite the Broad Top Depot, where they can be supplied with almost every style, at moderate prices.

Gentlemen having repairing they wish durably and neatly executed, will be promptly attended to by giving them a call.

Terms CASH.

HERTZLER & BRO.

Jan. 4, '71.

JOHN C. MILLER.

(Successor to C. H. Miller & Son,)

DEALER IN EVERY VARIETY OF

LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS,

HILL STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Jan. 4, 1871.

Planing Mills, Furniture, &c.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

SELLING OFF AT COST!

The undersigned now offers to the public his entire stock of Plain and Fancy Furniture, consisting of

BUREAUS, BEDSTEADS, WASH AND CANDLE STANDS, CHAIRS, MATTRESSES,

Spring Bed Bottoms, and a great variety of PARLOR & KITCHEN FURNITURE,

and Chamber suits of every price and description. Home-made work of the best workmanship offered at city prices. Several different kinds of Spring Bed bottoms constantly on hand. Bargains are offered to all who need furniture, as he is closing out at cost.

Work and sale rooms on Hill street, opposite the Monitor office. JAMES HIGGINS.

jan25,'71.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.

BURCHINELLS'

NEW PLANING MILL.

T. Burchinell & Son having just completed the erection of a first-class Planing Mill at Huntingdon, Pa., are prepared to fill all orders for Building Materials of all kinds, such as yellow and white pine flooring, Weather boarding, Door and Window Frames, Blinds, Sash, Shutters, Doors, Brackets and Scroll Work at shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Wood Mouldings of every description, and turned work in all its varieties. Their mill being situated on the main line of the Penna. Railroad and Canal, they enjoy superior facilities for the shipment of material to all sections of the State.

The senior proprietor of the firm being a practical builder and architect is prepared to furnish plans, specifications and detailed drawings for buildings in whole or in part as may be desired.

All orders promptly and faithfully filled.

Address

T. BURCHINELL & SON.
Huntingdon, Pa.

Jan. 4, '71.

THE HUNTINGDON MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Is now prepared to fill orders for

FLOORING, WEATHERBOARDING, DOORS, SASH,

and, in short, to do all kinds of

CARPENTER WORK,

to furnish Hubs, Spokes, and Felloes, in quantities and receive orders for

FURNITURE.

A large supply of Lumber of all kinds constantly on hand.

All orders should be addressed to

D. W. ARTLEY, President,
Huntingdon, Pa.

Jan. 4, '71.

Tobacco.

TOBACCO, SNUFF SEGARS.

JACKSON LAMBERSON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

TOBACCO, SEGARS, SNUFFS, POUCHES,

Segar Cases, Notions, and a general variety of articles usually found in first-class stores, two doors south of the "Bee Hive."

Country merchants supplied with all kinds of Tobacco, Segars, &c., at lowest possible rates.

I respectfully ask a liberal share of public patronage. jan.4,'71.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH,

Hemlock and Pine Bill Stuff, Boards, Plank, Shingling, Plastering and Shingling Lath, constantly on hand, or furnished on short notice, at lowest cash prices. Worked Flooring, Sash, Blinds, Doors, Door and Window Frames furnished at manufacturer's prices. Grain and Country produce generally bought at market prices.

WAGONER & BRO,
Phillipsburg, Centre county, Pa.

Jan. 4, '71.

FOR ALL KINDS OF PRINTING

GO TO THE

"JOURNAL BUILDING."

Miscellaneous.

1871. 1871.

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE

TO THE

PITTSBURGH DAILY DISPATCH,

One of the LARGEST, LIVLIEST and most WIDELY CIRCULATED PAPERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE DAILY DISPATCH

Is printed from new type, on fine white paper is independent in politics, and contains THIRTY-SIX COLUMNS of matter, embracing

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The Most Reliable Market Reports,
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With the Latest News by mail, including the most interesting Personal and Political Items, full Telegraph Market Reports from all Points of Importance, East and West, and much other matter of an entertaining and instructive character.

The DISPATCH is furnished by mail at $8 00 a year, or may be had from our agents every morning in any town or village within one hundred and fifty miles of Pittsburgh at Fifteen Cents a Week.

SEND FOR A SPECIMEN COPY.

THE WEEKLY DISPATCH.

A PAPER FOR THE FAMILY.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!

In issuing their Prospectus for 1871, it affords the Publishers gratification to be able to state that their WEEKLY, like their DAILY, enters upon the new year under flattering auspices. It has been enlarged to more than double its former size, and now contains

THIRTY-SIX COLUMNS

Of matter, printed on clear new type, making it one of the handsomest, as it long has been one of the cheapest, if not the cheapest, Weeklies in the country.

It contains all the Latest News of the day—Political, Commercial and General, and as an entertaining and receptable

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

Is not excelled by any paper in the State. The WEEKLY DISPATCH is furnished to single subscribers at $1 50, or in clubs of 10 to one address at $1 each, with a free paper to the party getting up the club.

Subscribers may remit us by mail, either in bills or by Postoffice order, which is the safer mode. Postmasters receiving subscriptions for the DISPATCH, either Daily or Weekly, are authorized to retain 20 per cent. on our published ratts, for single subscribers, or 10 per cent. on our club rates of ten papers for $10.

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A CHOICE FAMILY PAPER,

DEVOTED TO

NEWS, LITERATURE, PERSONAL AND POLITICAL GOSSIP, &c.

Is published every Sunday morning, and is one of the most entertaining, instructive and readable journals published.

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Is furnished to single subscribers, by mail, at $2 00 and to clubs of ten or over, at $1 50 each per annum. Address

O'NEILL & ROOK,

Publishers of Daily, Weekly and Sunday Dispatch.

(DISPATCH IRON BUILDINGS.)

67 AND 69 FIFTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

jan.18,1871.

THE STATE JOURNAL.

THE WEEKLY STATE JOURNAL

Was established at Harrisburg to supply a want long felt in all parts of the State. No effort will be spared to make it an acceptable weekly visitor to the intelligent families of Pennsylvania. It will be devoted to Independent Journalism, will defend and advocate the rights and interests of the people and will assist every effort to advance the religious educational, moral and social condition of humanity. So long as the Republican party continues to be, as it now is, more than any other political organization, the enactor and defender of liberal and impartial laws, the protector of American Labor, the promotor of American Manufactures, and the leader in all great reforms, the Journal will advocate its principles and defend its policies.

The mining and manufacturing interests of the State, and the rights of the laboring men employed therein, shall always find favor in these columns. National and State measures proposed and enacted for the protection of American industry will ever be urged, advocated, and defended. The latest news, political, commercial, agricultural and social from all parts of the world, will be published weekly.

The proceedings of the Legislature throughout the session will be reported fully and promptly, so that the readers of the Journal may know what is transpiring at the State Capital. The Weekly Journal, like the Daily, is a first-class newspaper, thoroughly sound in politics, education, temperance and religion. It is a good agricultural paper, a good educational paper, a good temperance paper, a good religious paper, a good family newspaper.

The Journal is published by the "Harrisburg Printing Association," a corporation chartered by the Legislature, and composed of gentlemen of ample means, whose sole purpose is to publish a first class newspaper for Pennsylvania. The best talent and the ablest writers have been employed to conduct the affairs, and contribute to the columns of The Journal.

Send for specimen copies of Daily and Weekly. The club rates have been placed low, so that all may secure the paper at the smallest possible cost.

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(Invariably in advance.)

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An extra copy will, in every case, be sent to the person who gets up the club.

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One copy, one year $6 00

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STATE JOURNAL,
Harrisburg, Pa.

FARMERS AND CATTLE DEALERS

Only *one trial* is asked for, after which you will *never be without it!*

The greatest and only *warranted* Cattle Medicine in the market, you find in Wittich's Radical Rinderpest Remedy, in three

DIFFERENT PREPARATIONS.

No. 1, Against any sickness of the Cattle, like Cold, Cough, Hardening of the Udder, Rotten Hoof etc. Every Farmer should keep it always on hand.

No. 2, Against Lung disease, etc., and No. 3, against the horrible Rinderpest or Cattle plague. The No. 1, used in time will prevent any outbreak of the pestilence.

Full directions on each bottle, and by using it strictly according to them, *the cure is warranted!* Price $2 per bottle. Manufactured only by the Inventor.

Dr. Fr. WITTICH,
964. North 8th Street
Philadelphia.

For sale at S. S. Smith's Drug Store Huntingdon,

Agent for Huntingdon Co., Penn'a.

Dec. 14-2m-*

USE THE RED HORSE POWDERS.

Horses cured of Glanders.—Aaron Snyder, U. S. Assistant Assessor, Mount Ætna, Pa. C. Bacon, Livery Stable, Sunbury. Horses cured of Founder.—Wolf & Wilhelm, Danville, Pa.; A. Ellis, Merchant, Washingtonville, Pa.; A. Sloanaker, Jersey. Horses cured of Lung Fever.—Hess & Brother, Lewisburg, Pa. Horses cured of Colic.—Thomas Clingan, Union county, Pa. Hogs cured of Cholera.—H. Barr, H. & A. Cadwallader. Cows cured.—Dr. J. M'Cleery, H. M'Cormick, Milton, Pa. Chickens cured of Cholera and Gapes.—Dr. U. Q. Davis, Dr. D T. Kreps, C. W. Sticker, John & James Finney. Hundreds more could be cited whose Stock was saved by using the Red Horse Powder. Send for circulars of the wonderful cures performed. Prepared by Cyrus Brown, Druggist, Chemist and Horseman, Broadway, Milton, Pa.

Dec. 7, 1870.

Wharton & Maguire's Column.

H. S. WHARTON. J. M. MAGUIRE.

WHARTON & MAGUIRE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

IN

LEISTER'S NEW BUILDING,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

OFFER VERY GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO

BUILDERS,

IN

GLASS, GLASS, GLASS, GLASS, GLASS,

WHITE LEAD, PAINTS OF ALL KINDS,

OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,

And Everything Pertaining to Builders,

—ALSO—

DOTY'S PATENT

WASHING MACHINE

UNIVERSAL

CLOTHES WRINGERS,

TORRY'S PATENT ICE CREAM

FREEZERS,

OF ALL SIZES.

WE ALSO OFFER THE FAMOUS

"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"

COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,

So highly recommended by every person using the same.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR

HEATING AND COOK STOVES,

Of all descriptions, including the

POPULAR

MORNING-GLORY.

—ALSO—

REAPERS AND MOWERS,

HORSE HAY-RAKES,

GUM SPRING GRAIN DRILLS,

PLOUGHS,
SHOVEL MOULDL,
HARROW TEETH,

HORSE SHOES, IRON, &c., &c.

HUBS,
SPOKES,
FELLOES,
SHAFTS,
TONGUES,

SLEIGH RUNNERS AND FENDERS,

SLEIGH ROBES,
STEEL TYRE,

SENECA FALLS AND READING

THIMBLE SKEINS, & PIPE BOXES

Ever before offered in this part of the State.

SEND FOR OUR PRICES.

Medical.

THE KIDNEYS.

—:o:—

The Kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the lion, surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz: the Anterior, the Interior, and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs. Interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also, terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz: the Upper, the Lower, the Nervous and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability; others urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections, we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to effect the bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

GOUT, OR RHEUMATISM.—Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.—The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes feverish, and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed, and gravel ensues.

DROPSY is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz: when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.—Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism and gout affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, Scanty Secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water; Strangury, or stopping of water; Hematuria, or bloody urine; Gout and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase in color, or dark water. It was always highly recommendee by the late Dr. Physick, in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healty exercise by which the watery or calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation, are reduced, and it is taken by men, women and children. Directions for use and diet accompany.

The Kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the lion, surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz: the Anterior, the Interior, and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs. Interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also, terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz: the Upper, the Lower, the Nervous and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability; others urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections, we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to effect the bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

GOUT, OR RHEUMATISM.—Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

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Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he referms to the following gentlemen:

Hon. Wm. Bigler, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.
Hon. Thos. B. Florence, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. Knox, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. Black, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. Porter, ex-Governor, Philadelphia.
Hon. Ellis Lewis, Judge, U. S. Court
Hon. G. W. Woodward, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. Porter, City Solicitor, Philadelphia.
Hon. John Bigler, ex-Govenor, California.
Hon. E. Banks, Auditor General, Washington, D. C., and many others, if necessary.

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VINEGAR BITTERS!

Hundreds of Thousands Bear testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

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FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, whether in young or old, married or single, at the turn of life, or at the dawn of womanhood, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

Ing disease, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

THEY ARE NOT A VILE FANCY DRINK,

Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to direction and remain long unwell.

$100 will be given for an incurable case, provided the bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid liver and bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of the curative effect.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

PIN, TAPE and other WORMS, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. For full directions, read carefully the circular around each bottle, printed in four languages—English, German, French and Spanish.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO. Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal. and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its unifo character and power to cure the various affectic of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a liable protector against them. While adapted milder forms of disease and to young children, it at the same time the most effectual remedy that c be given for incipient consumption, and the d gerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a p vision against sudden attacks of *Croup*, it sho be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled *Consumption* is thought curable, still great numbers of cases where the c ease seemed settled, have been completely cur and the patient restored to sound health by *Cherry Pectoral*. So complete is its mast over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, t the most obstinate of them yield to it. When no ing else could reach them, under the *Cherry P toral* they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great p tection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often who cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking *Cherry Pectoral* in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known that we n not publish the certificates of them here, or do m than assure the public that its qualities are fu maintained.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Feb. 25, 1867.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:

Dear Sir:—I have been a sufferer, for upward of twenty years, with gravel bladder and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and have been under the treatment of the most eminent Physicians, experiencing little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted with my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and, some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice after an examination of the article and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room. From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be a temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing then it would be of greater value to you, and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and fell as well in all respects, as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor—a nice tonic and invigorator of the system. I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. McCORMICK.

Ayer's Ague Cure

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which are from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic po